What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 14, 1920)

S. S. Nile, to U. S. June 22.

Honolulu.

Foreign Goods :

Sugar, White.....	Pls.	810

San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	25

Tea, Green :

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	177
Hyson Kiukiang.....	,,	30
Young Hyson Kiukiang.....	,,	20
Egg Albumen Dried...	,,	68
Groundnuts, Kernels...	,,	452
Oil, Cotton Seed.....	,,	580
Oil, Wood.....	,,	3

Chicago :

Antimony Regulus.....	,,	1,680

New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai.....Bls. 75	,,	74 95
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.32
Musk.....	Taels	206

S. S Abercos from U. S., June 17.

Iron Bars	Pls.	2,420
,, Hoops.....	,,	840
,, Hoop Ends.....	,,	723
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	2,317
,, Wire Shorts.....	,,	1,196
,, Scraps, Old.....	,,	6,112
Milk, Condensed.....	,,	17
,, Evaporated.....	,,	101
Paper, printing, common.....	,,	2,634
Motor-card.....	Pcs.	1
Oregon, Pine, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup. ft.		1,069,894

S. S. Arabia Maru, from U. S., June 22.

Sheetings :

Grey, 12¼ lb. over 110 threads per sq. in.....	Pcs.	3,600
Motor-car.....	,,	1
Waterproof cloth.....	Yds.	125
Shirts.....	Dox.	21
Machinery .....H. K.	Tls.	68,323

S. S. Endicott, from U. S., June 22.

Iron Bars	Pls.	6,431
,, Bar Ends.....	,,	1,518
,, Plates.....	,,	4,968
,, Plate Cuttings.....	,,	866
,, Wire Rods.....	,,	726
,, Bar Ends, Old...	,,	475
,, Chains, Old.....	,,	854
,, Scrap, Old.....	,,	1,285
,, Springs, Old.....	,,	618
,, Tubes Old.....	,,	545
Iron, Unclasses, Old...	,,	308

Iron Galvanized :

Pipe Fittings.....	,,	220
Paper, writing	,,	23
Knives, Pocket	Doz.	78
Glass, Wire Ribbed ...	Sq. ft.	40,079

Timber :

Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup. fit.		231,532
Softwood, Clear... ,,	,,	12,919

S. S. Yonan Maru, from U. S. June 22.

Iron Bars	Pls.	13,288

S.S. Wytheville from U. S. June 22.

Typewriters.....	Pcs.	12

Iron and Steel :

Bars	Pls.	3,341
Plate Cuttings	,,	1,172
Rails.....	,,	770
Rivets	,,	31
Washers	,,	148

Iron & Steel, Galvanized :

Pipe Fittings.....	Pls.	7
Steel, Bamboo	,,	500
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,788
Ammonia Liquid	,,	79
Cobalt, Oxide of	,,	8
Carbon, Black	,,	281
Soda Crystal, Concentrated	,,	420
Twine	,,	3
Oil Engine.....	Galls	5,510
Dyes, Aniline....Pkgs. 31 H. K.	Tls.	3,489
Machinery.....	,,	74,630

S. S. Deucalion, July 3.

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Antimony, Regulus...	,,	2,520
Bristles	,,	610
Cotton, Raw...Bls.500	,,	1,864
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	573
Egg Yolk Dried	,,	45
Feather, Duck.....	,,	412
Hair, Human	,,	349
Hair, Horse.....	,,	153
Hemp	,,	421
Hides, Cow.....	,,	1,900
Hides, Pony.....	,,	6
Horns, Cow.....	,,	11
Oil, Wood	,,	838
Potash	,,	75
Rhubarb	,,	27
Wool, Sheel's	,,	3,321
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	20,000
,, Dog	,,	16,000
,, Fox Tail	,,	1,000
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	39,785
,, Kolinsky, With Tails.....	,,	4,800
Skins, Marmot.....	,,	340
,, Rabbit	,,	10,000
,, Weasel	,,	350
Carpets.....	,,	426
Hat, Rush	,,	40,200
Hat, Straw	,,	600
Shoes Satin	Pairs	52

Foreign Goods:

Cotton Blankets	Pcs.	240
Artificial Silk Fancies..	Yads.	823
Sugar, White	Pls.	405
To Philadelphia.		
Bristles	,,	97

S.S. Archer from U. S., June 22.

Iron Drums.....	Pcs.	12
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Motor-cars	,,	5

Iron and Steel:

Bar Croppings	Pls.	830
Bars.....	,,	18,626
Pipes.	,,	104
Plates	,,	21
Rails.....	,,	126
Rails, Old.....	,,	1,718

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:

Pipes.....	,,	556
Lead, Unclassed	,,	4
Zinc Clabs	,,	17
Asphaltum	,,	937
Glue.....	,,	38
Leather, Sole	,,	31
Malt.....	,,	799
Paint, Enamel	,,	58
Paint, Green	,,	84
Paper, Carboard	,,	8
Paper, Packing	,,	55
Paper, Printing	,,	18
Paper, Qriting	,,	18
Soap, Laundry	,,	1,808
Sugar of Milk	,,	45
Hats.....	Doz.	12
Oil, Engine.....	Galls.	9,691
Paints, Unclasses.....	,,	625
Turpentine	,,	1,000

S.S. Empress of Russia, July 6.

To Boston.

Silk Waste :

Shanghai .....Bls. 10	Pls.	32,35
Bristles	,,	153

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Fitature:

Wild, other ports ... .Bls. 20	,,	20.08
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	102
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	60

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	926
Young Hyson, other ports.....	,,	11
Hyano, other ports..	,,	49

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :

White, other Ports .....Bls. 26	,,	26.42
Yellow, other ports. .....Bls. 6-	,,	63.92

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai ... .Bls. 591	,,	588.61
White, other Ports.. .....Bls. 44	,,	43.97

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:

White, other Ports.. ..... Bls. 4	Pls.	4.27
Yellow other Ports. .....Bls. 32	,,	31.28
Silk, Raw, Filature : Wild, other Ports... .....Bls. 100	Pls.	100.77
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.46
,, Piece Goods.....	,,	0.96
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	261
,, ,, Hankow.	,,	16
Bristles.....	,,	153
Straw Braid, White....	,,	10
Carpets	Pcs.	12
Musk.....	Tls.	461

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :

White, Shanghai... .....Bls. 17	Pls.	17.05

S. S. Arabia Maru, July 6.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Frozen.	Pls.	2,791
,, Whole, Frozen...	,,	2,173
,, Yolk, Frozen.....	,,	2,799

To Chicago.

Oil, Wood.....	,,	11,563

S. S. Columbia, from U. S., July 24.

Iron washers.....	Pls.	45
Steel, Bamboo.....	,,	21
Almonds.....	,,	2
Canned Asparagus.....	,,	58
Barley, Pearl.....	,,	57
Butter.....	,,	7
Celluloid.....	,,	2
Cheese.....	,,	41
Chocolate.....	,,	34
Cream, Evaporated....	,,	329
Dyes, Unclassed.....	,,	10
Canned Fruits.....	,,	161
Fruits, Dried.....	,,	14
,, Fresh.....	,,	50
Honey	,,	7
Ink, Printing.....	,,	311
Lard, in Tins.....	,,	5
Leather, Calf.....	,,	18
,, sole,.....	,,	152
Orange, Fresh.....	,,	567
Paper, Printing.....	,,	328
Sugar, Milk.....	,,	75
,, Cube.....	,,	5
Marcaroni.....	,,	12
Lemons.....	Pcs.	151,050
Motor-cars.....	,,	3
Trunks.....	,,	18
Typewriters	,,	2
Felt Sheathing.....	,,	500
Canned Fish.....	Doz	465
,, Fruits.....	,,	39
,, Meats	,,	150
,, Vegetables....	,,	859
Catsup.....	,,	136
Hosiery	,,	40
Jams	,,	156
Milk, Malted.....	,,	250
Oil, Lubricating,.....	Galls.	736
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	95
Varnish.....	Galls	266

Treasure :

Pesos.....H. K. Taels		48,950
Silver Bars...	,,	1,131,003

From Honolulu.

Canned Fruits.....	Pls.	13-

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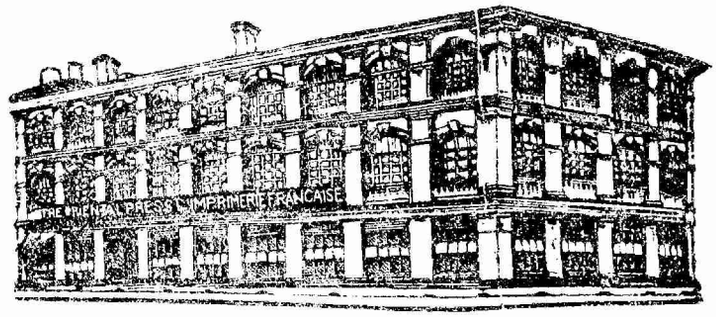

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MILLARD'S

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS POST AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER several weeks of much threatening conversation and some fighting the Chihli party or military faction apparently has triumphed over the Anfu military faction which has had charge of China's Peking government for the last three or four years. The Anfu faction has been kept in power by Japanese loans (estimated at $400,000,000) and by direct Japanese assistance in the form of advisers both military and otherwise. To direct Japanese policy in China in this period, Japan has kept in Peking a direct representative of her own military power, Mr. Obata, the Japanese minister—the same man who as first secretary in 1915 helped to put over the Twenty-One Demands. The Chihli faction although it contains among its adherents many militarists who have been closely affiliated with Japanese schemes for the conquest of China, served as a rallying center for public opinion in China, not because it was good and virtuous, but because it opposed the Anfu Club which the Chinese people consider wholly bad, corrupt and unpatriotic. Furthermore there is hope in the Chihli faction, because it is new and untried, and every new move must be better because public opinion is working. Japan will now appoint a new minister to China and revise her methods. This may be accepted as a matter of course. Several delegations of the so-called Japanese liberals have been in China recently, doubtless for the purpose of outlining a new policy. Since the Chinese revolution some nine years ago, Japan has meddled to prevent the unification of China. She has backed every reactionary element and to date has been successful in keeping China in a mess and out of it all she has acquired much Chinese territory and an economic stranglehold upon the resources of the country. Japan always counts upon being able to control the China situation by pitting one ignorant and

avaricious Chinese military faction against another that is equally ignorant, avaricious and unpatriotic. This brand of diplomacy so well learned in Europe has been successful in China in every way but one—it has estranged the Chinese people and made them the bitterest possible enemies of everything Japanese. The Japanese have their Chinese territory and their concessions, but they can't foreclose. Their next move with the new power in China is awaited with interest.

AS to the difficulties facing the Chihli party, Mr. Rodney Gilbert, an American writer in the *North-China Daily News* (British), seems to have the proper grasp of the problem:

Peking having accepted the collapse of the Anfu Club and the fall of Tuan Chi-jui as a foregone conclusion, there is much speculation upon what is coming next. Everyone believes in Wu Pei-fu. His sincerity and courage are unquestioned; but what a single division commander has done in the field with the courage of his convictions, wonderful as it is, is nothing as compared with the task of imposing his principles and policies upon the official caste in Peking. The mandarinate of Peking, Aufu or otherwise, has the most elaborate machinery for making a man like Wu Pei-fu small and insignificant. Very few believe that the qualities which enabled him to break all the traditions of Chinese warfare and move his division from southern Hunan to the gate of Peking will be of much service when peace is restored and he finds himself face to face with politics again. There is no doubt that he is in bad company. His most powerful moral supporters—and they have given him precious little real support—are material for nothing better than a weak and futile replica of the Anfu Club, lacking the all-potent Japanese financial backing to bind them into a federation. Nevertheless they will most certainly make a frantic rush for a division of the Anfu heritage, such as it is. When Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun begin to demand their rewards, it will be as though they had led 18,000 men out of Hunan and had come to Peking in the face of the most powerful clique that has dominated metropolitan affairs in modern times as the champions of the people and real democracy. And then they will squabble, and the squabbles will be nation wide. It will be dog eat dog, and in this will consist the only blessing.

Nevertheless what Wu Pei-fu has done and will do is by no means futile. The official caste will have had a severe lesson, it will be conscious of the surveillance of the people, it will recognize that Chinese soldiers cannot be relied upon to defend for all time the spoilers of the people. Those who take the places of the Anfu leaders may be as selfish, may be even more incompetent; but they will be more circumspect. Money for the militarists, of whatever party, is not going to be forthcoming by the hundred million. If the provincial chiefs and barons commence cutting each other's throats, China will be in a sad plight but much good will come of it. Arms will be wasted, ammunition will be exhausted, divisions will disband themselves and the potentates who maintain their high positions in spite of the people and through a display of bayonets will be at the mercy of the people. Suffering will shake the normally and indifferent middle-class Chinese out of his coma and concentrate his attention upon public affairs. The individual provinces will choose their own governors, and they will not be military governors, and by the time the foreign powers get tired of it all and insist upon the organization of some sort of a government which they can deal with, the provinces will be ready to unite along other lines than those of a military federation. This is the natural course of political evolution. If a handful of officials of Wu Pei-fu's type could control things in Peking for a time, which is too much to hope, some reforms could be more radically effected. With Tuan and company eliminated in the North, and with their new allies, Sun Yat-sen and company, eliminated in the South, a strong group in Peking, backed by popular opinion, could dictate the dissolution of both parliaments, abolish the offices of the military governors, have each province elect for itself a civil head, prohibit the purchase of arms or other materials of war by individual governors or commanders, and call for elections for a new parliament. The only conceivable means of educating the Chinese people to democracy is through local self-government, which must begin with the elections of the hsien magistrates in whom the people of each community have an intimate and personal interest. When they are in the habit of exercising their discretion in the choice of their magistrates they will begin to take an interest in their legislators, governors and presidents, and not till then. Each Chinese Government that assumes control in Peking is pledged to the cultivation of democracy and constitutionalism, and each Chinese government in the past has devoted itself with all its energies to making these terms as empty of signifiance to the Chinese people as possible. A benevolent government, erected upon the ruins of Anfu dictatorship, would undertake seriously the education of the people in democracy and this is Wu Pei-fu's announced policy. If his political supporters, the Tuchuns, are frightened by the example of Tuan's collapse into even a half-hearted execution of Wu's schedule, disorder and subsequent anarchy may be averted in China, otherwise it is certain to ensue. The defeat of the Anfu clique is not the panacea for all of China's ills; it simply makes room for something better. Whether China gets something better or not is simply a matter for speculation. The opportunity is offered at all events and the people of China if they are alive to it, are in a position to insist that it be taken.

THE settlement of the Shantung question must take place in the full light of the first general Assembly of the League of Nations which is to meet, it is reported, in September and not in the obscurity of some palace gathering in Peking. This is the reasonable attitude that ought to be taken by all the interested parties. Two separate lines of reasoning lead to this same conclusion. In the first place it is the business of the Assembly of the League to deal with just such disputes as that over the return of Shantung. In Article 13 of the League Covenant it is expressly stated that the nations have agreed to submit to arbitration "disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of international obligation." In Article 19 we read "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of

international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." If anything can be established from a study of the League Covenant it is the fact that the Shantung question is entirely within its proper field.

AND the dispute involves more states than Japan and China. There is in the full sight of the world the reservation, among others, which received the support of a majority of the United States Senate before the whole treaty of peace was rejected and which reads thus: "The United States withholds its assent and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan." Certainly even if China did not bring up the matter of Shantung, there is reason enough in this reservation for the consideration of the matter by the Assembly. The dispute exists. It touches the honor and the good word of Japan. It touches the very existence of China. It touches the interest of the United States and Americans desire to see equality of opportunity maintained in China. It would seem also to touch the interest of Japan's ally in the East and to contain possibilities that are covered by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Every important nation in the world would breath a sigh of relief to see the question of Shantung brought up at the first meeting of the Assembly of the League. It is China's hope and the only dignified way that is left for Japan to carry out her plain promises. What end of the Shantung question could be more convincing than to have the representatives of Japan propose to the Assembly of the League that the Assembly take over the difficult business and get it done with?

IF Japan will not do it, it becomes China's plain duty. It is her duty to herself and to the generations yet to come who may make of it a cause for war. If Alsace-Lorraine was one of the causes of the Great War, if divided Poland has required of the Poles of today the blood of thousands, if *Italia Irredenta* has demanded its price in blood and treasure then the Chinese of today owe it to their sons and sons' sons to get the matter settled. So much for that side. Now turn to the other. One of the causes for American dissatisfaction with the treaty of peace, one of the reasons for the American reservations, and one of the reasons that there will be no American representatives at the Assembly of the League if it meets in September is Shantung. And this issue is not a matter of party politics in the United States to the extent that the Japanese would like to have the Chinese suppose. The Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door have been consistently maintained by the United States as no other policies have. The United States was willing to take her stand against Russia, an old and valued friend, when she found that Russia meant to carry out an agressive policy in Manchuria.

IT is a safe guess that the complete settlement of the Shantung question will do much toward bringing the United States into the League. This is the more important because the meeting of the Assembly of the League is scheduled to take place while the excitement of the presidential election is at its height in the United States. It seems certain that this election will take the matter of League Membership before the people of the United States. The hope of American membership may be destroyed by the failure of the Assembly to take the Shantung question into consideration. If President Wilson was willing to agree to the Shantung settlement only after a long struggle, and if the settlement to which he agreed carried with it the oral promise of Japan to hand Shantung back to China, is there any reason in the wide world that Japan should not now welcome the opportunity of getting this question settled? Is there any reason that Japan should not welcome the bringing up of this matter by China's representatives, if she herself does not wish to bring it up? It is conceivable that the importance of getting a decision before the American election will seem to the Assembly of the League to be of such importance as to justify its putting the matter of Shantung upon the order of business whether or not it is brought up by any of the interested states.

THE matter is within the power of the Assembly, it is a matter that involves not only China and Japan, but America and, to some degree England as well, it is of great importance to get it settled before the presidential election in the United States. These things are known to the world. They are known to Japan and yet we hear rumors that Japan is desirous of intimating to China, not that Shantung ought not to be brought up, but that China herself ought to omit to send representatives to the meeting of the Assembly of the League, leaving to Japan the task of representing the interests of the two states. This is unbelievable but so many things are unbelievable that we pass over that point. It is worse. It is stupid. It is explainable only as a piece of sheer stupidity, or as an example of that exalted and puffed-up sense of personal dignity, which is frequently felt by individuals in the Orient. It is known in China as "face" and it may be that it has a counterpart in the international relations of Japan where it is probably known by the Japanese word for prestige. Nothing but stupidity or a Quixotic sense of personal dignity would enable Japan to contemplate with satisfac-

tion an unfulfilled pledge in Shantung while at the same time she fills the newspapers of the world with alarms over a proposed bit of legislation in California. Nothing else will explain Baron Uchida's recent speech into which he brought a reference to Japan's firm determination to hand back Shantung and "to promote the mutual benefit of the two nations" while at the same time he spoke about Japan's "vital national interests" in China, her "national defence" and her "economic existence" in China. Such speeches show a lack of all sense of proportion that must be either stupidity or such an exaltation of the national ego that all sense of perspective is lost.

WE have seen a Western nation view her higher duty and her larger destiny and her cultural mission in such a bright light of radiant splendor and from such a great height of national self importance that she found herself unable to distinguish the valleys of national dishonor from the hill tops of neighborliness and fairdealing. She found herself upon a level shining plain of wider truth. This infatuation has run its course in Germany and the Germans are perhaps ready to admit today that plain neighborliness is worth more in international relations than two or three cultural missions with a dozen larger destinies thrown in for good measure. Surely that lesson may be taken as learned. The Shantung question must be settled. It must be settled in the light of day and not in a dark corner. It ought to be settled soon. A promise long deferred becomes a promise broken. It can best be settled at the coming Assembly of the League of Nations. For this purpose China must be represented and ought to bring the matter up. If Japan were wise she would bring it up herself. She would by this means acknowledge President Wilson's concession at Paris and would set the League fairly before the voters of America, she would relieve herself of an embarrassing situation, she would take a step toward neighborliness with China, which is her true source of peace and security. If she takes any steps to prevent China from sending delegates she will be telling the reasonable people of the world that, whatever others may be, she herself refuses to be reasonable.

Politics by Military Bluff, and the People

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE sudden developments of the past week about Peking have been political manouvers upon as sordid a basis as this old capital, accustomed to official sordidness, has ever been called upon to witness. When Tuan Chi-jui, Thursday night, coerced a President who could not brave death to sign the mandate against Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, he had not even the pretext of "saving the republic" with which he graced his cause when, three years to a day previously by the lunar calendar, he proclaimed his crusade against the restorer of the monarchy, Chang Hsun.

Nor is the morality of the other side greatly superior. The Tsao Brothers, and Wu Pei-fu, it is true, are hardly guilty of such traitorous acts in selling their country's resources and sovereignty to a foreign power, as have been committed by Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu, Hsu Shu-cheng and the other adjutants of old Marshal Tuan. However, the high-flown phrases which they have been circulating regarding the sufferings of the dear people have been received with a liberal grain of salt by the people thus referred to, who know well enough that present events are but the culmination of a long political struggle conducted over the dead body of a former President for self aggrandisement.

Some enthusiasts are resting their hope upon Chang Tso-lin, the little ruler of Manchuria, and the third factor in the struggle. Yet it is evident enough that Chang's chief motive in pursuing a policy of apparent loyalty too, and support of the President is self interest, and that he is waiting for the bone to fall into his paws when the other dogs fight.

Behind the scenes, as usual, are the Japanese plotters of Welt-politic, jerking their dummies about by the strings of cupidity, vanity, or fear. They are involved very deeply, as they have been involved in every Chinese internal strife since the Revolution. They are, of course, more or less obligated to assist and uphold their faithful tools in time of trouble. The way the struggle turns, however, means little to them. They feel confident that they can buy up or coerce any faction which may happen to come out on top. Their aim is to prevent China's internal union and her qualification as a first class power, through the encouragement of political strife and partizanship. They do not fear to loan money or furnish equipment lavishly and heedlessly to any faction, since they have confidence in their power to bluff any government which may be established into accepting responsibility for obligations incurred by previous regimes, factional cliques, or sectional authorities.

At the present writing, Marshal Tuan and Wu Pei-fu, having rushed at one another's throats, have stopped in mid-action to watch the effect of the coup de theatre, while Chang Tso-lin looks on from a safe distance. Neither of the factions wishes to fight, and neither dares to put his soldiers to the supreme test of loyalty. The soldiers have no cause for which to risk their lives, and the political fortunes of their masters who are using them as pawns in chess

are hardly sufficient to die for. The entire affair is a game of bluff—the moving of troops, the concentration of large numbers, the disposition of men, are all endeavors to back down the opponent and overawe the bystander. Thus far no one has quailed before Tuan's bluff but President Hsu, and he has done so with a wink in one eye in spite of the bayonet shaken at him.

There is fear, however, that these bluffers have stirred up something beyond their intentions and out of their control. Officials throughout the entire country have seized upon this occasion for the settling of old and long-cherished scores. Soldiers have begun to demand their pay and consider the possibilities offered by the disturbance for looting the hire which has been kept back from them by the fraud of their commanders, if they can secure it in no other way. And the common people have begun to ask themselves and the officials and the soldiers why they must submit to either the pilfering of the manderin-militarist, or the pillaging of the common soldier. Popular and liberal organizations are beginning to unite on the issue. In Peking the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, the Chinese Press Association, the Educational Association, the Social Service Union and several other organizations have combined in a "War Prevention Alliance," and have sent communications to the military chieftains, which have at the same time been circulated on the streets as open letters, pertinently asking what right these gentlemen have to involve the peace of a nation and the life and property of its citizens in their personal disputes. An Ti-seng, the progressive spirit in the Peking General Chamber of Commerce, who championed the cause of the students, still languishes without sentence in the jail of an Anfu Police Chief, and the popular movement has other weak spots, but it is fostering a spirit which will some day embolden the long-suffering common people to seize the rifle out of the hand of the looter and turn it against him and as well against the unscrupulous military demigogue whose tool and product he is. The crisis made by the politicians, but eventually to be taken out of their hands by the people, is spreading throughout China.

The most hopeful sign of all is that the common people are seeing as never before that all these surface irritations of petty demagogues, egotistical politicians and ephemeral tyrants are but the outwatd symptoms of the secret poison of aggressive and malevolent foreign influence. The characteristics and history of the Chinese people have made them most susceptible to this poison. Such influence must, however, and will be cast off. There is evidence that a final showdown between the people of China and Japanese junker iniquity and intrigue in high places is preparing. If, as we recently have reason to hope, a similar showdown is coming in Japan, the prospect is that much brighter for Asia and the world.

New Chinese Legations Established Abroad

THE Peking Parliament has approved a recent proposal of the Cabinet for the immediate establishment of two more legations abroad, one for Mexico and Cuba, and one for Norway and Sweden, and the appointment of first class secretaries to act as Charge d'Affaires in Bolivia, and Sweden, or Norway. In a subsequent despatch to the House of Representatives, President Hsu has nominated Shen Ju-lin, former Minister to Austria, for the post of Minister to Sweden. and concurrent Minister to Norway; and Wang Chi-tseng, Chief of the Political Affairs Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the post of Minister to Mexico, and concurrent Minister to Cuba; and Liu Chung-chi, councillor of the Foreign Affairs, for the post of Minister to Spain and concurrently Minister to Portugal to fill a vacancy. This list of nominations by the President, according to official information, will be approved by Parliament *en bloc*.

China has foreseen the wisdom of adequate official representation in countries which hitherto have been neglected, and is preparing for larger participation in international affairs. Since the conclusion of the European Peace Conference, the establishment by various nations of consulates and legations in other nations has become the order of the day. Italy, France and Great Britain have all sent their officials either of ministerial ranks or of lower ranks to Belgium, the Republic of Czecho-Slovaks, and Poland.

"Nominally these countries are trying to show their friendship," one Chinese foreign diplomat remarks, "but in reality they are endeavoring to maintain a balance of influence. In view of the present circumstances, I hold the view that China should do likewise in order to keep herself abreast of other nations. On account of her financial stringency, it is impossible for China to establish a large number of new legations abroad at the same time. But for the present she should have legations in Mexico, Cuba, Sweden, Norway and Bolivia, which countries are going to play a no less important part in world affairs, and their establishment can no longer be delayed in view of the rapidity with which international conditions are changing."

The Legation in Mexico was established in 1913. Chen Lu, present Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed first Minister, but he did not proceed to assume office in consequence of his subsequent appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Conference for the solution of affairs in Outer Mongolia. Since then the vacancy has remained unfilled. The decision to station a minister in that country, strictly speaking, is not a new one. The recent death of the late President Carranza has undoubtedly influenced Peking to carry out that decision. Chinese officials believe that in the future China will have more to do with that country wherein there is now a chance for the evolving of order out of chaos. There is a large Chinese population in Mexico.

The Minister to Mexico will act concurrently as Minister to Cuba, which position was formerly occupied by the Chinese Minister to the United States of America. As the Chinese Minister in

Washington is being busily occupied with his affairs, he finds it difficult if not impossible to visit Cuba. Dr. Wellington Koo has not yet formally presented his credentials to the President of Cuba, although he has been in America for more than five years. The Chinese Consul-General in Cuba has been acting as Charge d'Affairs.

The President of Cuba has been very friendly to China. In order further to improve friendly relations between China and Cuba, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided that the Minister to Mexico who is concurrent Minister to Cuba should proceed to Cuba at an early date and present his credentials to her President. Such a direct representation of China in that country will greatly benefit Chinese residents there. The Chinese Charge d'Affairs will remain in Cuba while the Minister will stay in Mexico.

In 1916, the Chinese Minister to Germany was appointed concurrently as Minister to Sweden in accordance with the revised commercial treaty. As Germany and Sweden are separated geographically by Denmark, this arrangement was recognized at the very beginning as being impractical. Now that the new Ministers of Sweden and Norway have arrived at Peking to reside, this is the right moment to come to a decision concerning the despatch of a Chinese Minister to these two countries. Contiguity of the territories of Sweden and Norway will enable one official of a high rank to look after Chinese interests satisfactorily, and to secure the maximum of friendly relations. In addition he will have the assistance of a Charge d'Affairs.

The Peking government has also decided to appoint a first class secretary to stay in Bolivia acting as Charge d'Affairs. The treaties between China and Bolivia have been recently concluded through the Chinese Minister in Japan. As yet, there is not much official or business relationship between these two countries. Until it has developed to such an extent that it takes a legation to cope with the growing volume of affairs, there is no justification for the appointment of a minister to that country. Later when treaties have been entered into with the Republic of Checo-Slovaks, Greece, and half a dozen other small European nations, China will consider the question of adequate official representation in those countries and act in a like prompt manner, as is further decided by the Cabinet.

The question of funds for the creation of two additional legations abroad and the establishment of two offices of Charge d'Affairs, in the opinion of the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not serious though hard up China is financially. The legation in Mexico and Cuba has been nominally established, and its running expenses have been included in the budget. The legation quarters which have to be established are those in Norway, Sweden and Bolivia. The annual upkeep of a legation, according to the regulations of the Chinese diplomatic service, is over $20,000, and that of the charge d'affairs office is $5,000. The amount of salaries will, however, depend upon the number of officers employed.

H. K. T.

The Japanese Business Depression and Her Labor

BY GROVER CLARK

A PREVIOUS article was devoted to a discussion of the effects of the present slump in Japan on the domestic economic organization, and the new opportunities which this situation presents to China. Of equal significance for China are the effects which this depression is having and will have on the labor situation in Japan. For the laborers of Japan profited almost as much as the business men by the boom period just ended, with the consequence that the labor movent has reached a stage where the workers are no longer content with the older paternalistic, semi-feudal relation to their employers. The depression, and the consequent unemployment, therefore, will mean marked social unrest and thus still further industrial disorganization.

One of the leading labor leaders in Japan made the carefully considered statement to me about the middle of June that up to that time more than one million workers had been thrown out of employment by reason of the economic depression. Practically all of these, he said, were the men and women employed in the silk and cotton mills, mostly unskilled and only recently attracted to the factories by the high wages offered. On losing their jobs, most of these workers went back to the farms and thus helped lessen the great shortage of farm labor.

Although a million workers had lost their jobs, therefore, there was no corresponding unemployment. But, he continued, the farms cannot absorb very many more workers even during the busy season ahead. Further shutting down of factories will thus mean real unemployment. And when the winter comes on many of those now employed on the farms will no longer be required. His expectation is that the winter months will see much suffering and, very probably, more or less rioting.

This estimate of one million as being the number of workers who had been turned out up to June 15, is conservative. And day by day since that time factories have closed or trading companies have ceased operations in whole or in part. Until the beginning of May there was a great shortage of labor of all kinds in Japan; now there is beginning to be a surplus. And inasmuch as there is no let-up in the business depression we can reasonably expect that a real unemployment problem will develop in Japan in the next few months.

This will not only give the balance of power to the employers rather than the workers, but it also will materially strengthen the hands of the reactionary forces in the government in their efforts to enforce various of the anti-labor and censorship laws which have been virtually dead letters for the past year and more because of the fear which the independence of the workers has created among the police. Every one knows of the existence of the famous "Article Seventeen" of the police code which prohibits the organization of labor unions. Yet, in spite of that law labor unions have been freely organized during the past year in practically all of the important industries of the country; even among the women workers in the textile mills. The bona fide members of labor unions in Japan now number nearly half a million.

The history of the Yuaikai—Japan's Federation of Labor—illustrates the change in the attitude of

the police toward the labor movement. This organization began some years ago at the suggestion and under the auspices of certain prominent foreigners in Japan. Yet, in spite of this patronage until very recently the organization has been compelled to limit its activities to the work of a benevolent association—which its original charter calls it. Even this last fall and winter, when there were many strikes in Japan, the Yuaikai as such had no official connection with the strikes, though certain of its officers were involved in individual disturbances—and two or three found themselves in jail as a result.

Although there has been no change in the official status of the Yuaikai, its relation to the workers has changed radically within the past six months. It has become a real labor union—or, rather, a federation of labor unions. Grouped under its general direction are a goodly proportion of the separate unions, especially in the northern parts. Each of these unions has its own organization and officers, and the policy of the Yuaikai is to encourage the individual initiative of the workers in the separate unions. The lack of experience of the Japanese—particularly the laborers—in forming and conducting organizations makes it necessary for the Yuaikai officers to give considerable assistance and guidance at first, but this help is withdrawn as soon as possible.

Until the middle of May the sphere of the Yuaikai was limited roughly to the Tokyo, Yokohama and northern mining districts. The Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya fields as well as the Kyushu mining and steel-mill districts, have been organized largely independently of the Yuaikai—chiefly by a remarkable young Japanese named Kagawa who has lived the last eleven years in the slums of Kobe.

A short time ago a series of conferences was held between representative leaders from these two sections. As a result, the constitution of the Yuaikai was altered so that it now follows closely the lines of the American Federation of Labor, with the executive committee a really national group, both geographically and industrially. Just how this new step will work out it is still too early to say; but the "get together" spirit which was shown at the conferences augurs well for the effectiveness of the new organization.

The most significant feature of this development, however, is not the fact of the re-organization—that might have been expected; rather it is that there was no government interference of any kind with the conferences, nor with the publication in the labor press of the discussions, nor with the final completion of the organization. Two years ago—or even one year ago—there would have been complete prohibition in all three of these lines.

In many other directions interference by the police has been materially reduced, though it has been by no means removed. There can be no question that a large share of this greater liberty is the direct result of the economic boom and the corresponding shortage of labor, high wages and consequent independence of the laborers. It is the same shortage of labor which has made possible the hundreds of larger and smaller strikes of last summer, fall and winter. The business men profited largely by the boom considerations; so did the laborers. But now that the reaction has set in, now that there already is a surplus of labor and that this surplus will increase rather than diminish in the next few months, we may see a considerable tightening up by the powers that be all along the line.

Certainly there will be no more strikes for some time, even though the employers should take back some of the advantages in wages and hours which they have been forced to grant the workers. The laborers of Japan are not yet sufficiently class-conscious, nor are the labor unions sufficiently strong, to create a compelling public sentiment against the use of strike-breakers. And the same conditions which will again give the whip hand to the employers will make it possible for the police authorities to enforce more stringently the various regulations governing labor organization and public speech. Thus the downward spiral which already has been entered on by the business world may be duplicated in the field of labor, and a panic of docility set in temporaily, in the midst of which the workers will yield most of the advantages they have won in the past two years.

But even if such a panic of docility does set in and "labor troubles" apparently cease in Japan, the very fact of the unemployment and consequent hardship will work against rather than for greater efficiency in Japanese labor and better development of Japanese industry. There may be no strikes, but there will be constant dissatisfaction and more or less active agitation. And if the government authorities are so short-sighted as to take advantage of the situation to carry out severely restrictive measures, they will simply be pouring oil on the fire, and hastening serious social and political upheavals in Japan.

News from North China

As a matter of precaution, martial law has been proclaimed in Peking, and General Tuan Chi-kuei and General Wu Pinghsiang have been appointed to maintain peace and order in the Capital.

An arts exhibition is being held at the Ta Ho (Japanese) Club in the East City, Peking, today and tomorrow, and a number of paintings by some well-known Japanese artists are on view.

Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney of Peking, returned to Peking on July 6, after a trip to Shansi. While visiting in Shansi, Dr. Tenney delivered the commencement address at the Taiku mission college for a class of sixteen graduates.

Sun Chi-yi, editor of the *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, who has been incarcerated in the Nan Hsia Wa First Prison for the last seven months, has been released. His friends and many of the newspaper fraternity have given him a reception upon his release.

Charles R. Crane, the American Minister, who was to leave with his family for Peitaiho last evening has postponed the trip, and it is believed that the present political situation has been responsible for the postponement.

A Mandate was issued on July 4, relieving General Hsu Shu-cheng, or Little Hsu, of the Mongolian post, and appointing him as a member of the Chiangchunfu, and instructing his assistant Li Yuan, to be acting commissioner of the northwest of China.

Yao Meng-jen, who is to represent the Chinese government at the Financial Conference at Brussels, has requested the government to give him $150,000 for making necessary preparations. He has submitted at the same time a program of procedure of the Conference.

F. Lionel Pratt, former associate editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, who has been prominent in Peking as a foreign journalist for many years, has recently returned to Peking after having served during the war as an officer of the Chinese Labor Corps in France.

Tenders are being invited from the public by the Tsing House for the sale of a collection of gold and silver plates and other kinds of utensils, formerly

forming a part of the articles of the Imperial Household. Ten prospective buyers have offered prices, the highest bid being $160,000.

Owing to military exigencies, traffic on the Peking-Hankow line between Peking and Paotingfu has been suspended since Thursday. No train due Peking on Thursday morning arrived in Peking up to Thursday evening and no down train has left the Capital since Thursday evening.

A mass meeting of all American civilians in Peking who are interested in baseball was held at the home of T. C. White, on July 8. The object of the meeting was to give everyone a chance to play ball regularly and to line up material for a strong team to represent Peking in games with outside clubs.

A Mandate was issued on Friday morning dismissing General Wu Pei-fu and instructing the Ministry of War to mete out proper punishment to him; and also dismissing General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, but retaining him in the post for the present. Only after a threat of using coercive measures did the President sign the Mandate.

A. E. Blanco, former president of the Customs College in Peking, on the eve of his departure for Harbin where he was to act as Customs Commissioner, received the Third Class Chia Ho Decoration in recognition of his services in connection with the Anti-Opium and Anti-Morphia campaign. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been informed that the party of American Congressmen will arrive at Hongkong on July 31, and that they will come to Peking later. It has at the same time received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Washington requesting the government to send officials to Hongkong to escort the party to Shanghai and Peking, and to provide its members with facilities for transportation.

The Chinese government has decided to suspend the payment of the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity to the Russian legation until more settled conditions in Russia have been established. The money will be held by the government for future settlement or deposited in one of the government banks. China is notifying the powers of her decision through her diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the different countries.

The American legation has despatched a third note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding a settlement of the Yochow case involving the killing of the Rev. William Reimert and the attack on the American Reformed Mission by the troops of General Chang Chin-yao. The government has thus far made no offer to indemnify the family of the Rev. Reimert to the American legation. although the Cabinet has been discussing the matter of a $45,000 offer.

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, who has been in Peking for a fortnight, left for Tientsin at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, having failed to bring about a compromise between the Chihli and the Anhwei sections of the Peiyang Party. He is now returning to Fengtien to look after his own interests there. It is not certain at the time of writing whether he will side with the Chihli faction in the present quarrel or whether he will remain neutral.

M. Painleve, former French Prime Minister and his party, consisting of Emile Borel, Germain, Joseph Nadal, and Abel Bonnard, entertained twenty three Chinese press men at tea in the Hotel de Peking on July 6. M. Painleve made a speech of welcome and thanks for the way the Chinese press had received him. Chu Chi, proprietor of the *Peking Jih Pao*, replied in suitable terms. H. Y. Chen followed, advocating a triparte league of great democracies, French, American and Chinese.

On Wednesday morning, the British, American, French and Japanese Ministers in Peking discussed the question of sending a joint note to the Chinese government concerning the formation of the International Banking Consortium. It was decided at the meeting to present such a joint note to the government in which the scope and purpose of the consortium would be defined, and the notes exchanged between the American bankers and the Japanese bankers in Tokyo would be quoted.

In the absence of Stuart Fuller, who is taking a much needed rest at Peitaiho, T. M. Wilson has charge of the American Consulate-General in Tientsin. P. F. Faison, who has been Vice-Consul at Nanking, has been assigned to the Tientsin consulate, and will stay at Tientsin during the absence of W. T. Collins who has departed on leave. Francis P. Dormady, who was in the office of the American Commercial Attache at Peking, has also been transferred to Tientsin as Vice-Consul.

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps on Thursday evening sent an identical note to the President, Marshal Tuan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that the Diplomatic Corps would hold the Chinese government responsible for any damage done to foreign property during a conflict between Marshal Tuan's troops and the Chihli troops. The note further states that the Diplomatic Corps expects that no troops shall be allowed to enter Peking and that the Chinese government use all necessary precautions to prevent fighting within the walls of Peking.

Captain Mackenzie, who has made so many flights in Peking, made one of his most remarkable flights on Thursday morning, when he piloted an S. V. 5 to Tientsin and back. The journey, taking the time from when he took off at the aviation grounds at Nanyuan until he landed there on his return from Tientsin, took a shade under one hour and ten minutes, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. The journey to Tientsin took exactly thirty minutes and the return trip forty on account of a heavy wind having to be faced.

On the 1 July, the new Customs signal station at Tangku for signalling the depth of water on the Taku Bar, became operative. For some time past it had become apparent that the former signal station would have to be moved, owing to the erosion of the river bank. The new station is the only one of its kind on the China Coast, in that it is electrically lit, the lamps being of 150 candle power, and visible for a distance of about fifteen miles. There are eight lamps in all, for signalling the depth of water on the bar, six of these lamps being arranged on the two yards, to show the depth in feet.

Peking, July 10, 1920.

News from Central China

Captain T. A. Kearney, Commander of the United States Yangtze Fleet of the Asiatic Squadron, visited Hankow again this week on July 11.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Theseus* of Butterfield and Swire left Hankow this week for Shanghai from whence it will sail for London and Rotterdam.

The Hankow branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine that has established itself in this city for about half a year, is issuing from now on bank notes of denominations from $1 to $500.

It is understood that Lieutenant Persefield of the U. S. S. *Samar* has been transferred to the U. S. S. *Villalobos* that has been patrolling the upper Yangtze valley now invested with bandits.

The Young Brothers Bank, a Chinese bank along modern banking lines and of great importance in Western China, are about to erect a large bank building in Hankow, property having been aquired near the British Concession.

The news item regarding the Hankow branch of the International Banking Corporation issuing bank notes of the denominations of $1, $10, $20 etc., in last week's *Review*, should have read the Hankow branch of the Asia Banking Corporation.

The annual election of officers in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, has been deferred in accordance with an order from General Wang Chan-yuan. It is said the reason for the postponement is the uncertain military situation in Hankow.

The city of Wusueh, a port of call near Hankow, has just got its electric equipment. The shops are brightly lighted up in the night when the streets are thronged with sightseers. The installation of this plant was done by the Arnhold Brothers and Company, Hankow.

Joseph Eichwald, director of the Koster Company, a San Francisco firm dealing in barrels and oils, is in Hankow on business for the firm, stopping at the Wagon-Lits Terminus Hotel. He is buying some land for the Koster Company, and will leave for Shanghai next week.

The recent changes in the personnel of the British Yangtze Fleet are as follows: Pay Lieut. B. Hammett has been assigned to *Kinsha* as secretary to Rear Admiral Borrett. Pay Lieut H. J. W. Sandison becomes secretary's clerk, and Lieut. G. H. C. Clayton has been named as Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Borrett.

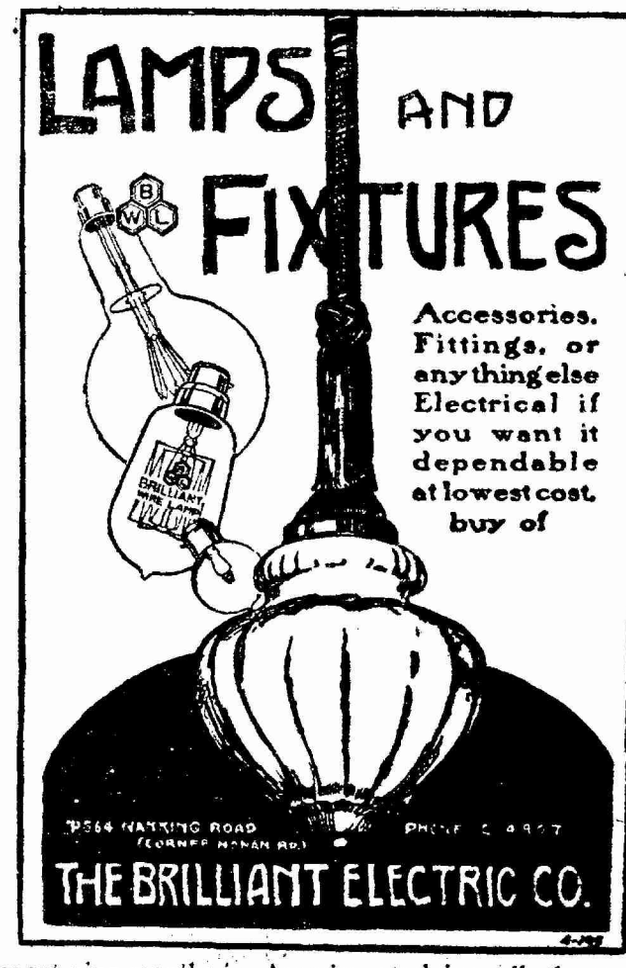
The river steamer *Loong Mow*, of Mackenzie and Company, Hankow, which was specially built for service in the upper Yangtze gorges by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, was wrecked on July 14, at a place fourteen miles up Ichang. The *Loong Mow* made its maiden trip up the Yangtze River only last month.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration in Hankow informs the public that their northern lines beyond Paotingfu have been broken down by the military parties, and consequently there is no direct telegraphic communication with Peking at present. All telegrams to and from Peking are being forwarded via Shanghai.

The Cheng Yih Pao, an influential vernacular daily newspaper in Hankow, is about to train a group of Chinese high school graduates in Chinese journalism for service in that newspaper office. After their graduation they will be employed as reporters by the *Cheng Yih Pao*. This is the first time for Chinese newspapers to get reporters trained in Chinese journalism.

The Bastille Fete this year was celebrated by Monsieur G. Lecomte, French Consul General at Hankow, who held a reception for his nationals and the Chinese and foreign friends at the French Consulate General on July 14. French Consul General and Madame Lecomte were at home to French residents and foreigners in Hankow in the garden of the Consulate at night.

General Chiang, formerly chief of the Ordinance Bureau of the Ministry at Peking and who has just returned from a trip in America, has been appointed Director General of the Government Arsenal at Hanyang to succeed Lieutenant Liu Tsching-en, who resigned following a long sick leave. General Chiang spent nine months in America studying all the new devices for obliterating uniformed humanity which were evolved during the war.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General Feng Yu Hsiang, China's Christian General, who is held in high esteem by all who know him, has withdrawn his troops from Changteh, Hunan, where he has been the Occupation Commissioner for Western Hunan. He arrived at Wuchang on July 14, and had an interview with General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh, to discuss the military situation in the Wuhan cities and the province of Hupeh. He has been urged by General Wang to move his troops to this province for preserving peace and order.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation formally opened their new premises in Hankow on the afternoon of July 10, when a large gathering of foreign residents as well as Chinese assembled in the spacious hall of the Bank to congratulate the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank upon their success and prosperity. The speakers of the day were C. C. A. Kirke, British Consul General at Hankow, and John Archibald, of the *Central China Post*, whose addresses were responded by Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hankow.

The ratepayers of the Special Administrative District, former German Concession of Hankow, which is now under Chinese control and administration, have drawn up and signed a strong protest against approval on the part of the legations at Peking, of two Presidential mandates ordering the payment of high taxes on land transfers and improvements made on land within the Special Administrative District. The protest has been handed to the Senior Consul of Hankow with request that the matter be brought before the Consular body for action with reference to it.

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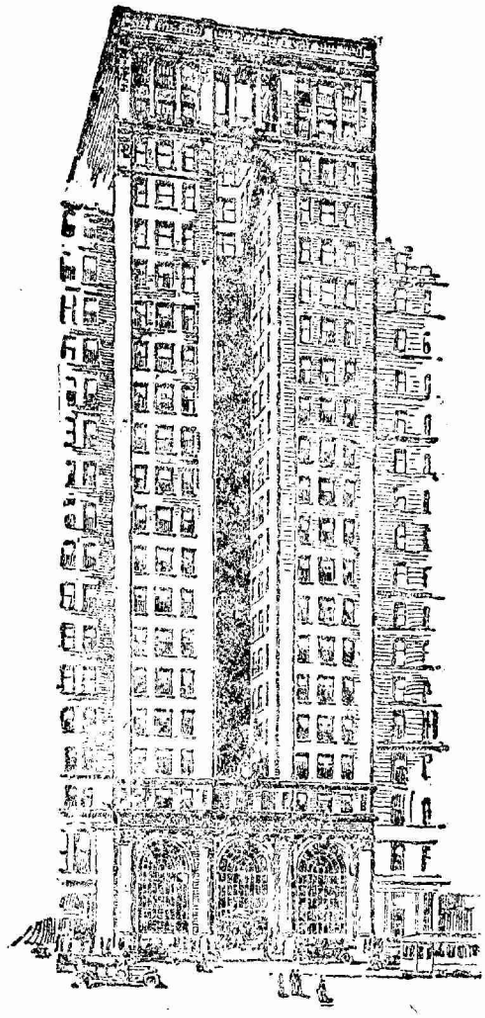

General Banking in China

Checking & Savings accounts in Gold Dollars, Sterling, Francs, Taels, Mexican Dollars.

Imports & Exports Financed

Express & Freight Forwarders

Steamship Bookings arranged

Consignments cleared through customs

Marine Insurance effected

Thru Bills of Lading Issued

Head Office—65 Broadway

New York

Offices in Orient

Yokohoma, Japan	—	75 A Yamashita-cho
Manila, P. I.	—	36 Escolta
Hongkong, China	—	11 Queen's Road Central

SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

13-470

In the market for exports in Hankow, there is practically no change to report. Business remains difficult and dull, despite a slightly steadier exchange. The demand from Europe is very spasmodic, but looks like improving in the near future. The American market is lifeless. There are a few offers of sesamum seed for forward delivery in the market and we can only depreciate the practice of offering crops almost before they are sown. It was thought that the war had put an end to this but it seems impossible to bring dealers, exporters and buyers into line. The market for imported piece goods and cotton yarn remains same as last reported, according to the weekly report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow.

Both Anfu and Chihli generals in this center have been mobilizing their respective troops for some time, and affairs are warming up this week end. General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Field Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and a trusted general of the Anfu Club, started the fire on July 16, when he attempted to murder General Wang Chan-yuan, a Chihli Tuchun of Hupeh. Having utterly failed in his scheme, he was arrested and is being caged by General Wang Chan-yuan at his yamen in Wuchang. Upon his arrest, his troops moved from the Kinhan railway line in the evening of July 16, toward Hankow for looting the Chinese city. Strong forces had been placed there as a precaution against the attack by General Wang, and thus firing began between the Anfu and Chihli troops in Hankow, resulting in a desperate defeat of the former and in heavy casualities of both soldiers and people. Residents in the Chinese city of Hankow are quitting it for the foreign concessions to seek refuge. The people are terrorized and restless. War clouds are hanging high in Hankow, and another attack from Wu Kwang-hsin's troops is hourly expected today. But General Wu Kwang-hsin is still caged in General Wang's yamen.

Hankow, July 17, 1920.

News from South China

Mon. Ch. Vennin is now acting manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine in Canton.

The Canton students are organizing an anti-cigarette campaign. They will work in their schools and homes first before undertaking any campaign outside against smoking.

The Civil Administration has not yet seen fit to approve of the anti-gambling bill of the Provincial Assembly, because of possible opposition of the Military Administration.

Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Fulton and family, well-known missionaries in South China, are leaving Canton July 15, on furlough in America. Dr. Fulton has been 40 years in South China.

Canton will soon see a system of a travelling library. Aside from those on land, the boat population will be interested to read books by having them delivered to junks on the river.

The attempt of the laborers of the Canton Telephone Exchange to strike against their foreman failed last week. Instead of the foreman, the four members of the workmen's committee got discharged.

A baseball team has been organized in Canton by the Americans to play with a similar organization in Hongkong. The opening game may take place July 14, provided the Hongkong Americans are ready by that time.

Leo Allen Bergholz, American Consul General, assisted by J. C. Nardini and W. A. Adams, Vice-Consuls, was at home to official visitors and friends

NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

Population of district 1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA

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July 6, at Shameen in honor of the American Independence Day.

Professor and Mrs. Frank L. Martin of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, with their son and daughter, were visitors in Canton July 8 and 9. They are leaving Hongkong for San Francisco before July 15.

Miss C. E. Starkey, a secretary of the Canton Y. W. C. A., has left the city for home in England. Her health has not been the best since beginning her service in Canton four years ago. Hér return to Canton has not yet been definitely decided.

No flood is expected in the Canton delta this season, as the water in the three principal rivers, the North, West, and the East, is subsiding. Latest reports give that water at Wuchow was but twenty-nine feet on July 7. At one time it was nearly 70 feet.

The Bank of China, Canton Branch, lost more than $500,000 last year on account of the depreciation of its paper currency, according to general press reports here. The Bank has not yet published its annual statement to confirm or deny the report.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has passed a vote requesting the Civil Governor to delay the matter of admitting girls to the High Normal School on terms equally with boys. The girls of the middle and normal schools are demanding admission.

The Canton Superintendent of Public Instruction is paying special attention to boys and girls of the streets. He is trying to have six playgrounds put up for their benefit, each being put in charge of a competent physical director who will assist the children in their plays and games.

By abolishing the "emergency corps" of the Cantonese troops and reorganizing them as gendarmerie in the regular Canton Army, the Military Governor of Kwangtung has now full control of all troops in this province. For a time, the "emergency corps" was commanded by the Civil Administration.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance of the Military government, is asking the courts to order the Sincere Company to pay over the $300,000 due to Dr. Wu Ting-fang to him instead of to Dr. Wu, saying that Dr. Wu's money did not really belong to him but to the Ministry of which he, Dr. Chen, is now the Minister.

According to the report of the Foreign Silk Association of Canton on export of raw silk, waste silk and pierced cocoons from Canton from June 15, to June 30, 1920, on raw silk, 25 bales were shipped to England, 764 to France, 1,468 to America, and none to Italy; waste silk, 152 bales to England, 300 to France, 2,050 to America; pierced cocoons, no shipment.

Canton seems to be beginning to have its labor trouble. The other day a serious fire took place in Honam in which part of the work shop of Chu Kong Motor Boat Company, managed by a returned student, was destroyed. It is feared that one of the discharged laborers might have started the fire. Recently the laborers there had a strike to demand for shorter hours but failed in their aim.

The Hongkong Aero Club finally came into permanent being July 9, when it confirmed the report of the provisional committee and elected officers. The objects af the club are to encourage and develop sporting side of aviation in Hongkong; to take control when necessary of the sporting side of aviation in Honkong; to affiliate with the Royal Aero Club and to act as the official representative of that body in Hongkong; and to request the government to allow an area of water to be definitely chosen for the landing of aircraft in the vicinity of the town when necessary, and to have the site left and available for the machines when necessary; and to appoint committees to deal with technical and other matters.

H. W.

Canton, July 9, 1920.

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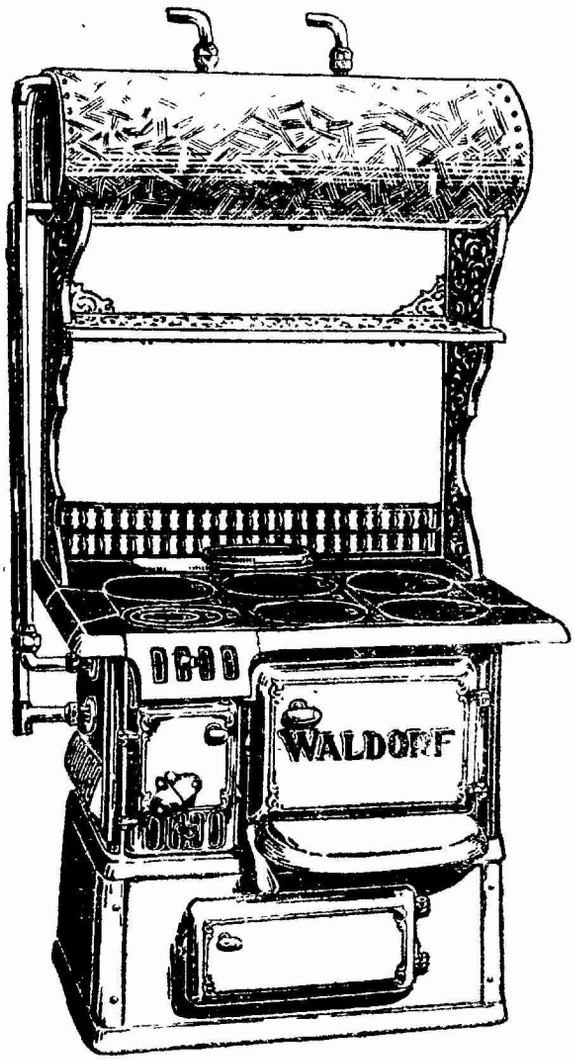

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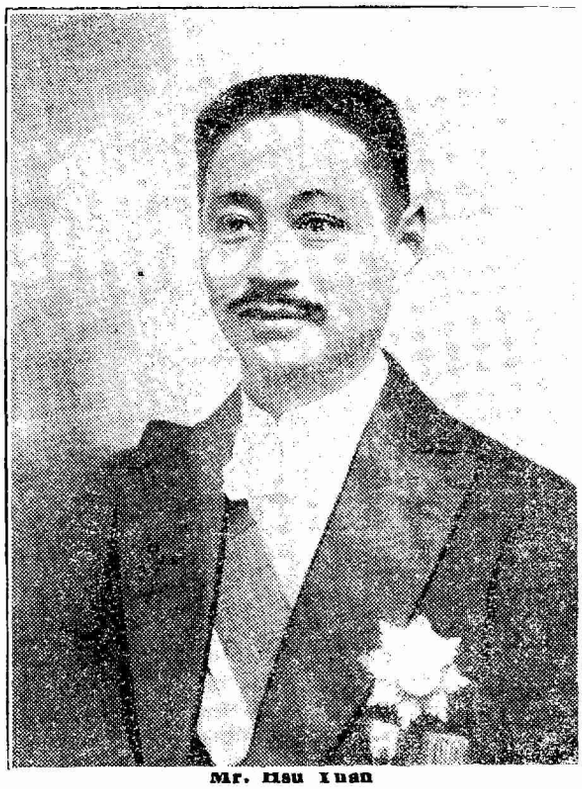


Mr. Hsu Yuan

(許交涉員秋顯)

Mr. Hsu Yuan, popularly known as Mr. C. F. Hsu, the new Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, is one of the most successful diplomats of the modern school, having distinguished himself in several notable achievements during his tenure of office in Honan, from whence he was promoted to the present post.

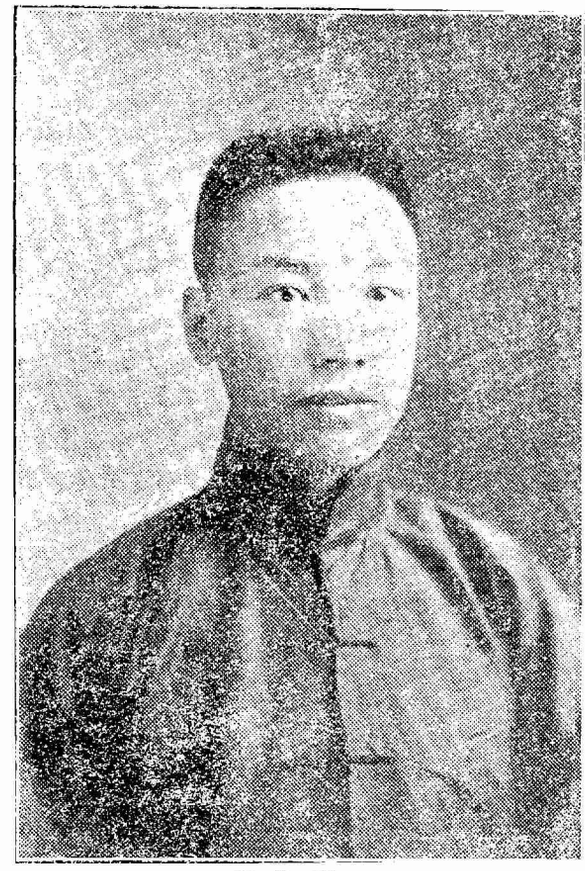
Born in Chinkiang, Kiangsu, Mr. Hsu is forty-eight years old. He received his preliminary education from the L'Ecole Municipal Francais at Shanghai. Later he studied at Nanking University and the Nanyang Tungwen College, from the latter institution he graduated.

After teaching in various schools and colleges in this province, Mr. Hsu was appointed by the late Tsing Dynasty a sub-Magistrate in 1899, and was later promoted to the prefectship, handling foreign affairs in the Provinces of Chekiang, Shansi, Kiangsu and Honan in the capacity of sub-director and director of foreign bureaus and English secretary and counsellor of the Governors' yamen:

Mr. Hsu's record as a diplomat was envious and upon the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Honan.

For his distinguished services, he has been awarded the Second Class Chia Ho with the Grand Corden and the Second Class Chia Ho with the Precious Rays as well as the Fourth Order of the Striped Tiger.

J. H.



M. K. Chen

Engineer-in-chief of the Directorate-General for the Construction of the Hulotao Port.

(陳懋解)

M. K. Chen, a graduate of Cornell University, America, and a Chinese engineer of much experience, has been recently appointed Engineer-in-chief of the Directorate General for the Construction of the Hulotao Port. He will soon start the topographical and geological survey of the harbor site, and will make designs and estimates for the construction of the suitable breakwater and the pier as well as the port itself when all the data concerning the wind, tide, waves, and the like have been obtained.

Born at Minhouhsien, Fukien in 1887, Mr. Chen went to the United States of America in 1906 for higher

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education. Soon after his arrival, he joined Cook Academy, where he graduated in 1909, having distinguished himself for his high scholarship. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, then Chinese Minister to America, granted to him a government scholarship in recognition of his good record.

In 1909 Mr. Chen joined Cornell University where he specialized in civil engineering. During his attendance at that university he wrote a thesis on "Hydraulic Surges in Stand Pipes." In 1911 he was chosen as captain of a survey party. One year later he graduated from Cornell. He was a popular student, having been made member of both the Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi honorary societies.

After his graduation he returned to China, and was appointed Technical Expert of the Bureau of the Construction of the Commercial Mart at Pukow. At the same time he was a teacher at the College for Naval Officers at Nanking.

In 1914 he became Assistant Engineer of the Nanking-Changsha Railway. In 1915 he headed the survey party for the Keemen-Tenchi section. In 1917 he was appointed Senior Assistant Engineer of the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway, and while in its service, was chief of party.

In 1918 he was appointed by the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy to survey the Tze Ya Ho in Chihli. Three months later he became Assistant Engineer-in-charge of Survey under the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli with its headquarters at Tientsin. In May 1920 he resigned this position in order to accept the appointment of Engineer-in-chief to the Directorate-General for the Construction of the Hulotao Port. Mr. Chen is well liked by those who work together with him, and is known for his economy in the use of public funds.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 15. Presidential mandate issued ordering a cessation of hostilities on all sides.——Anfu Club attempting to have Marshal Tuan appointed military dictator, according to Peking reports.

July 16. Martial law proclaimed in Peking, Marshal Tuan orders troops to move on forces of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.——Shanghai Chinese bodies demand dissolution of Parliament, punishment of Anfu leaders and deposition of Tuan in telegram to Peking government.

July 17. Actual fighting begins near Peking with activity on Kinhan railway, south of Peking,—Marshal Tuan claims victory.——Chihli report says forces of Wu Pei-fu have outflanked Anfu forces near Liuliho inflicting 600 casualties.

July 18. Little Hsu with Anfu troops takes Yangtsun.——Peking cut off, traffic suspended on Tientsin-Peking line, telephonic and telegraphic communication stopped.

July 19. Wu Pei-fu executes flanking movement near Kaopeitien, capturing two regiments of the 15 Division and forcing a general retreat.——Peking reports say Japanese have interfered at Yangtsun station supporting Anfuites.——Slight engagement reported near Hankow between troops of Hupeh and those of General Wu Kuang-hsin.

July 20. Marshal Tuan, completely defeated, resigns all government offices, with his forces in flight and

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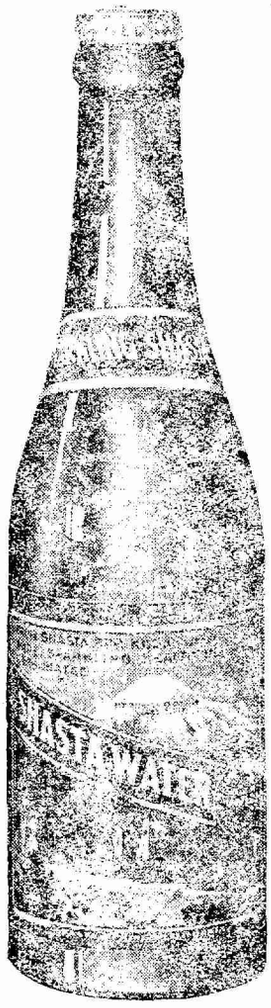

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Chihli troops advancing toward Peking,—Situation in Peking regarding food, etc., said to be serious, gates closed to prevent looting by retreating Anfu troops.——Shanghai organizations protest to Japanese minister, Peking, against Japanese interference in internal troubles.——Hankow dispatch says Wu Kwan-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan, is jailed after attempt to murder General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh.——General Chang Chin-yao, defeated military governor of Honan, flees from Hankow after Wu's attempt.

July 21. Marines from British, American, French and Japanese legations sent to open Peking-Tientsin railway.——Little Hsu said to be gathering reinforcements while Marshal Tuan asks for peace on following terms: punishment of General Hsu Shu-tseng, "Little Hsu"; discharge of all troops under his command; dismissal of parliament; dismissal of the three Anfu cabinet members and suppression of the Anfu Club.——Trouble expected in South, according to Canton dispatch, militarists having divided into Anfu and Chihli camps.

SIBERIA

July 21. Soviets plan to stablilize currency in Siberia in face of boycott by Japanese and Chinese, Vladivostok report says.

JAPAN

July 17. Japanese House passes supplementary budget of $465,076,360 yen, mainly for national defense.

July 18. Japanese Diet member punished for censuring government with "Red" accusations.

July 20. Japanese laborers demand right to organize unions, Tokio dispatch says.

GENERAL

July 15. Spa Conference leaves settlement of Slovak and Polish boundaries to Conference of Ambassadors.——London dispatch says Soviet Russia accepts terms of British government to open trade relations.

July 16. Spa Conference suspends as Germans fail to satisfy Allied demands regarding reparations, Foch and Wilson summoned.——U. S. State Department denies rumor of Anglo-American alliance in the Pacific.——Silesia votes for German control in preference to Polish plebescite.

July 17. Germans accept Allied decrees at Spa, including coal shipments.——Illness of Pres. Deschanel of France may necessitate resignation.——London report says Anglo-Japanese Alliance automatically renewed.

July 18. French newspapers say Spa Conference will fail because German government will probably not support agreements of representatives.——Third party forming in United States, according to Chicago report, and may support La Follette for presidency.

July 19. British wireless operators strike.——Bolivian government overthrown by revolutionaries.——French demand apology following insult to flag at embassy in Berlin.

July 20. Spa Conference ends with complete Ger-

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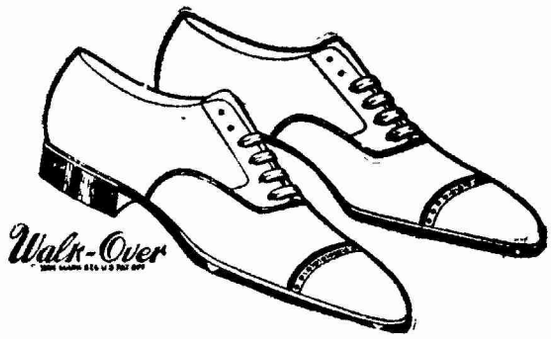

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man surrender to Allied demands.——Allies notify that Constantinople will be seized if Turks treaty is refused.

July 21. Prince Joachim, Kaiser's sixth son, commits suicide.——Cox and Wilson confer and are said to be in perfect accord.——British Order in Council sets January 10 as date of termination of war with Germany.

Men and Events

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned to Shanghai this week from Japan.

Dr. Lionel L. Street of the firm of Ransom and Street, Shanghai, departed for London on Monday, July 19.

Einar Leerbeck, representing the General Commercial Company, Ltd., interested in China oils is in Shanghai on business.

L. Jacobs of the China and Java Export Company, Shanghai, departed on a six months trip for America on Sunday, July 18, on the *s. s. Colombia.*

The second art exhibition by the Pegasus Society is to be held at the World Chinese Students' Federation at No. 51 Bubbling Well Road, July 21-27 from 1 to 8 p.m.

James D. Bush, former editor of the *Peking Leader* and now connected with the Peking Government University, Peking, is visiting in Shanghai. He is living at 12 Hart Road.

Edward C. Hawlley, formerly connected with Rogers Brown, and Company, Shanghai, has gone to Hankow, where he will be connected with Arnhold, Brothers and Company.

Colonel Magruder, assistant U.S. Military Attache, of Peking and Roy Anderson of Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Monday, July 19, on an observation tour. They returned to Peking the following day.

J. W. Gallagher of the United States Steel Products Company, and Mrs. Gallagher, left for Karazawa, Japan, on Sunday, July 18 on the *s. s. Colombia*, where they will spend the summer monthis.

The committee of the American Club held a reception and buffet dinner for the director and members of the University of California Glee Club on Thursday, July 22, at the American Club, Shanghai, from 6 to 9 p.m.

C. Gish of the Standard Oil Company of New York, returned to Shanghai this week after a six months leave spent in America. Mr. Gish was married while home to Miss Helen Baldwin, who was formerly in China with her brother at Kalgan.

Clifford F. Gorman, formerly of the Admiral Line, Shanghai, has accepted a position with the China Pacific Co., agents for the Columbia Pacific Company and Sudden and Christensen of Portland, and will soon leave for Dairen, to act as their agent at that port.

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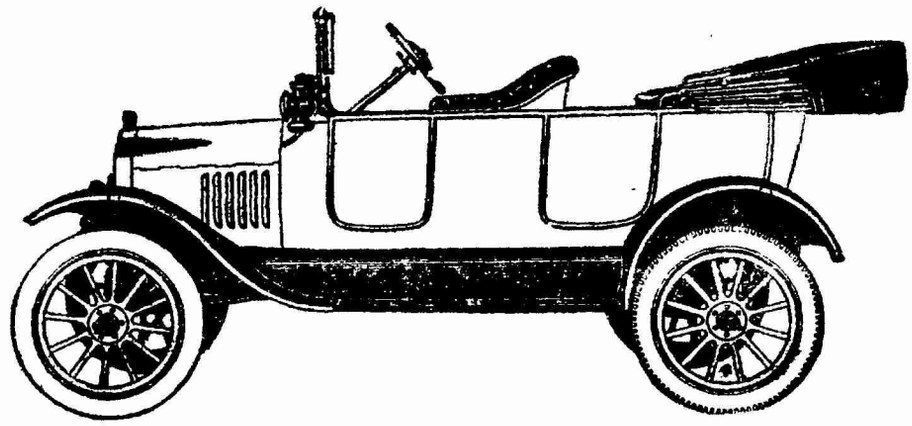

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Information is desired regarding the agent in Shanghai for the following American manufacturers: Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan and New York; James (or Jower) Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Anyone having this information will confer a favor by addressing the business manager of the *Review*.

Reports have been received in Shanghai during the past week to the effect that the Navy Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai is to receive an appropriation of G. $200,000 for the purpose of constructing a modern Navy Y. M. C. A. building in this city and to conduct welfare work among the sailors of the U. S. fleet stationed in China waters. The appropriation is made from funds left over at the close of the war.

Captain Merle Walker, son of Guy Morrison Walker, the well known reorganization authority, has recently departed from San Francisco for China in the interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, according to *The Financier* (New York), June 1. Captain Walker will make a survey of affairs industrial, commercial and financial in China. He is a graduate of De Pauw University and Columbia University Law School.

M. D. Coffman, president of the Bankers' Association of the State of Washington, E. F. Benson, Commissioner of Agriculture of the same state, and A. E. Larson of Yakima, Washington, accompanied by their wives and families, are in Shanghai on their way home to America after a tour of Australia and New Zealand. They are staying at the Palace Hotel and before leaving China expect to visit in Hankow and North China.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Western Returned Students' Union, American University Club, Kiangsu Educational Association, World's Chinese Student's Federation, and the American University Club, Kiangsu Educational Association, will be hosts at a reception in honor of the Tsing Hua student delegation who are leaving for America next month to pursue their studies in American universities and colleges.

C. F. Hsu, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by H. Y. Moh, cotton mill owner of Shanghai, on Monday evening, July 19, at the home of Mr. Moh. More than thirty guests were present, and among those attending were: C. T. Wang, Special Delegate to the Versailles Conference; David Z. T. Yui, of the Y. M. C. A.; Yuan Chung-ching, flour mill owner; C. P. Yin, managing director of the Shanghai Nanking Railway; Pei Zung-sung, dye merchant; K. S. Li of the China Express Company.

The Wu Dialect School of Soochow University, Soochow, have just published their annual report and calendar for the year 1920-21. The first term begins October 1920, ends December 1920; second term January 1921 and ends March 1921; the third in April 1921 and ends June 1921. The Wu Dialect School was inaugurated in October 1919 in connection with Soochow University to teach the Wu dialect. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of A. P. Parker, John W. Cline, and W. B. Nance. L. G. Lea has been engaged as head teacher.

The lost essay prize winner has been found! Several months ago the *Review* offered a prize of $25 to the person who would write the best essay on the subject, "How May America Best Help China." The first prize was awarded to T. H. Shen, who gave his address as Peking. Later he could not be found at his Peking address and the prize could not be awarded. Now it develops that he has been employed all the time as an expert attached to the Chinese cotton experimental station at Chang-teh, Hunan. The information was supplied by a Chinese subscriber to the *Review* who lives at Yu Yao, Chekiang Province.

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18 AND EXPORTERS

List of Members of Congressional Party

While numerous announcements have been made of the time of arrival of the U. S. Congressional Party now traveling in the Far East, no list of members has as yet been published. The *Review* gives the following official list of the party, grouped by States, and also indicated by political party:

California—
John A. Elston (R), Berkeley, and Mrs. Elston.
Hugh S. Hersman (D), Gilroy, Mrs. Hersman and mother.
Henry Z. Osborne (R), Los Angeles.
William Kettner (D), San Diego, and Mrs. Kettner.

Colorado—
Guy U. Hardy (R), Canon City, Mrs. Hardy and two daughters.

South Carolina—
Richard S. Whaley (D), Charleston.

North Carolina—
Leonidas D. Robinson (D), Wadesboro, and son.
John H. Small (D), Washington, N. C., Mrs. Small and daughter.

Connecticut—
John Q. Tilson (R), New Haven, and Mrs. Tilson.
Augustine Lonergan (D), Hartford.

Illinois—
Ira C. Copley (R), Aurora, and Mrs. Copley.

Iowa—
Cassius C. Dowell (R) Des Moines.

Maine—
Louis B. Goodall (R), Sanford.

Maryland—
J. Charles Linthicum (D), Baltimore.

Massachusetts—
Michael F. Phelan (D), Lynn, Mrs. Phelan and three children, Mr. Phelan, Jr., and the Misses Phelan.

Missouri—
Leonidas C. Dyer (R), St. Louis, Mrs. Dyer and two daughters.

New York—
Henry M. Goldfogle (D), New York City.
James V. Ganly (D), New York City, and Mrs. Ganly.
Daniel J. Riordan (D), New York City, Mrs. Riordan and daughter.
Thomas F. Smith (D), New York City, Mrs. Smith and three children.

Ohio—
Warren Gard (D), Hamilton, Mrs. Gard and niece, Miss Gard.

Oklahoma—
William W. Hastings (D), Tahleguah, Mrs. Hastings and daughters.

Pennsylvania—
Guy E. Campbell (D), Crafton, Mrs. Campbell and two daughters.
John M. Morin (R), Pittsburgh, Mrs. Morin and Miss Morin.
Stephen G. Porter (R), Pittsburgh, and Miss Porter.
Milton W. Shreve (R), Erie, and Mrs. Shreve.
Henry J. Steele (D), Easton.
William S. Vare (R), Philadelphia, Mrs. Vare and the three Misses Vare

Rhode Island—
Walter S. Stiness (R), Cowesett, and Mrs. Stiness.
Clark Burdick (R), Newport, Mrs. Burdick and the two Misses Burdick.

Utah—
James H. Mays (D), Salt Lake City, Mrs. Mays, Miss Mays and the three Mr. Mays.

Washington—
John W. Summers (R), Walla Walla, and Mr. Summers.

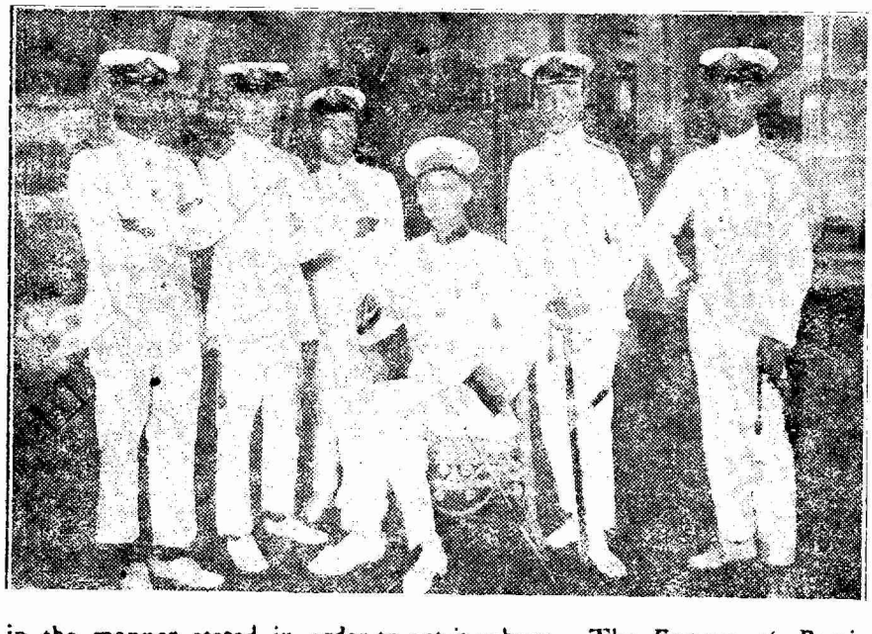
Wisconsin—
Edward E. Browne (R), Waupaca, Mrs. Browne and daughter.
James A. Frear (R), Hudson, Mrs. Frear and daughter.

West Virginia—
Harry C. Woodyard (R), Spencer, Mrs. Woodyard and son.

A Representative Randall is with the party, either Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles or Clifford E. Randall of Kenosha, Wisconsin. A Miss Randall is with him.

Opium Smuggler Imposes Upon Chinese Aviation Students

Philippine Press Service



Left to right.—Chen Tai Yao, Liu Tao-i, Mu Ju Kuei, Kwei Chih (Chinese consul general at Manila), Lieutenant Wong Shao Fung and Shen Te Hsieh. Wong Shao Fung brought the five young Chinese students to Manila to take a course in military aviation at the Curtiss school of aviation. They will return to China in the employ of the government. Consul Kwei Chih is taking a personal interest in the boys. An unidentified piece of luggage was placed among the pieces belonging to the students when they landed at Manila and when the customs inspectors searched it opium to the value of £20,000 was found; but investigation exonerated the boys of all blame and led to the belief that smugglers had "planted" the luggage in the manner stated in order to get it ashore. The *Empress of Russia*, on which the lads traveled to Manila, is believed to have had opium to the value of $100,000 aboard her. She was delayed several hours in sailing from Manila. The customs authorities are of the opinion that the contraband was not landed. No blame attaches to the ship's officers.

Willoughby Speaks Before University Club

China's present internal struggle gives no hope of a better day to the foreign observer, Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, former legal adviser to the Chinese government, and professor of political science of Johns Hopkins University, said in a talk before the American University Club at a general tiffin meeting held in his honor at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday, July 21. Dr. Willoughby traced the development of the Republic and made the point that in the formation of a democracy China had vested too great a power in her parliament.

A second talk was made by, C. R. Morse, director of the University of California Glee Club, who were also guests of honor. The Glee Club sang several songs and gave their college yells.

Dr. Willoughby was also speaker of the day at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, at the Carlton on Thursday, July 22.

Chinese Girl as Manager of Oriental Department of Bank in San Francisco

Miss Dorothy Chang Gee

Miss Dorothy Chang Gee, a native of China, who was Nuisee Chang Hor Gee when she came to California seventeen years ago at the age of three, is demonstrating that the younger generation of China possesses as much ability as their forebears in mental pursuits, if not far surpassing them, according to K. Y. Fung in the *Sunset Magazine*.

THE

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The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. *Women only will be admitted. A four years course* of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

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As manager of the oriental department of the French-American Bank of Savings in San Francisco, Miss Gee has the distinction of being the youngest and highest paid woman employee of Chinese nationality in financial pursuits on the Pacific Coast and, without doubt, in the United States. The department under her management has made a record growth in the past five years. Its size was rather insignificant when she first took charge but the amount of its total deposits is now represented by several figures.

"It has been an old and unjust idea of the Chinese that women are inferior to men," says Miss Gee, "and I think I have assisted in proving that this is not true. Real hard work of a practical nature makes for success. Many people can talk convincingly but lack the ability to apply their ideas in a way that will yield definite results."

Miss Gee has had a thorough American education and her knowledge of the English language in addition to her native tongue is of great value to her in her work. She is now devoting much of her time to the study of financial conditions of the Chinese in America and intends offering the results of her researches to the Chinese government.

This talented young woman is a daughter of Chang Waichor Gee, manager of the Chinese department of the American National Bank, San Francisco.

Of Special Interest

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lethin, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, on Friday, July 16.

Miss Elisabeth Harrington, a short-story writer for American magazines, after touring in the Orient for the last six months is planning to sail from Canton, for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia.*

The members of the faculty of McTyeire School, will spend the summer vacation months at the following places: Misses Hixson and McClain at Mokanshan; Miss Waters at Korea; Misses Olive and Smith at Pootoo; and the Misses Park, Pyle, Claiborne, Tuttle, Wasson and Lester will spend the summer months in their new faculty home on the campus of McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road.

A collection of samples of various kinds of lace is being made for a gift to be presented to the party of American Congressmen upon their arrival in Shanghai, by the members of the Shanghai Lace Guild, it is reported. The samples required will be 200 kinds of each design with a minimum length of 25 yards each. It will be entirely hand-made, and each specimen presented will have the individual or factory name and address attached. In view of the collection being made the guild is advertising for a group of specimens.

More than 100 persons were present at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (Frenchtown) on the evening of Saturday, July 17, when an excellent concert was given by a group of Russian artists, from 10 to 12 o'clock. The program given follows:

(1) Sousa: Under the Star Spangled-Banner March
(2) Suppe: Light Cavalry Overture

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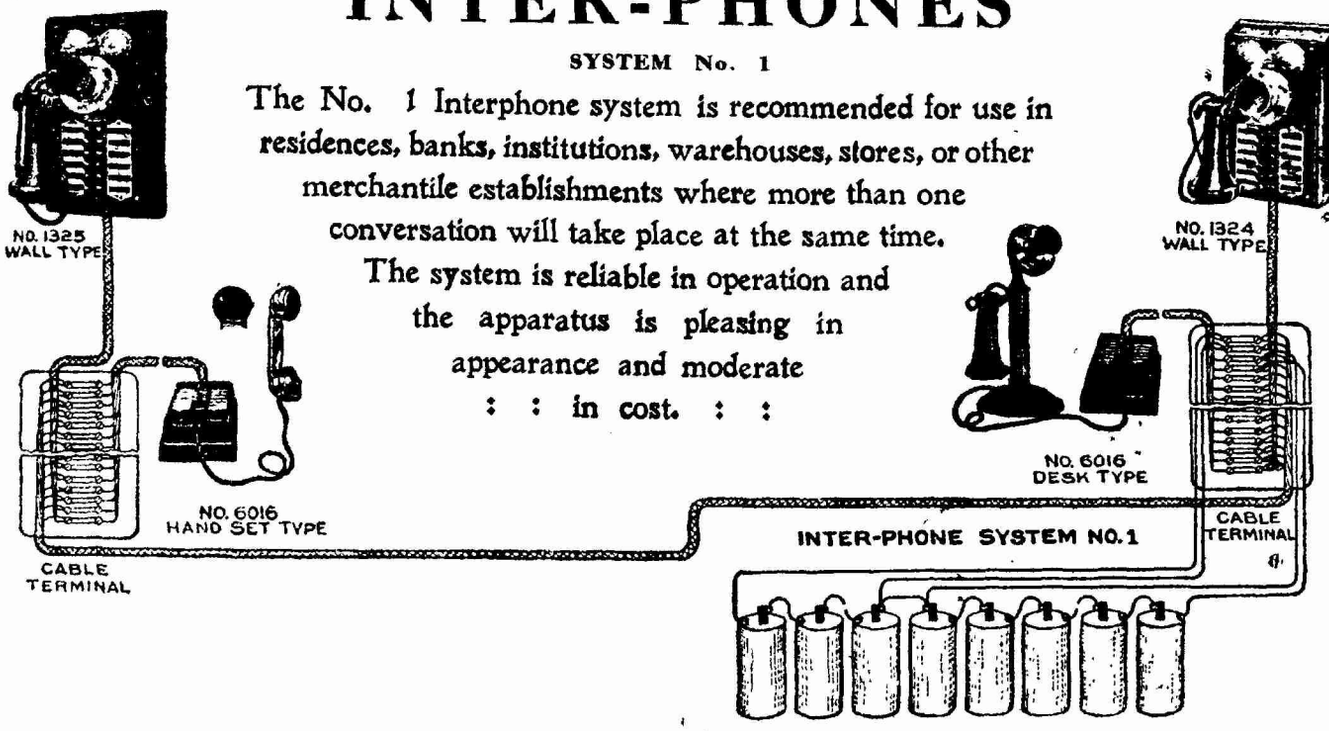

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(9)	„ Hungarian National Danse	
(10)	Sousa : Liberty Bell	March

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Murder of a Missionary

From The San Francisco Chronicle

Now, if the United States wished to imitate the example of the Kaiser, who made the killing of a couple of German missionaries the excuse for taking Shantung, it could find a similar opportunity in the murder of Rev. W. A. Reimert at Yo-Chow. But, aside from the probability that under the new Asian dispensation Japan would object to further foreign acquirement of Chinese territory, the United States wants no part of China, and has no desire for military adventures in that section of the world.

As that would be the only logical result of war with China over the murder of Missionary Reimert, it is not at all likely that other than diplomatic pressure will be exerted to obtain satisfaction for the killing. The question really is on whom should that diplomatic pressure be exerted? On China or on her guardian, Japan? Since by the Lansing-Ishii agreement we have virtually recognized the Japanese Monroe Doctrine, might we not hold the Mikado responsible for order in the regions in which we have acknowledged his paramount interest?

It is doubtful whether there is a responsible Chinese government. That at Peking holds a nominal sway over only North China, and appears to exist only by virtue of Japanese intrigue and support. It has no real control over the Governors of its provinces, who are at the same time the Generals of the army, and whose troops are their own personal forces. This incident, therefore, takes on the aspect of a conventional Villa (Mexico) case, and we will probably get about as much satisfaction out of it as we have from the Mexican murders.

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Publicity For Canton

From the "Canton Times" (Canton)

Canton is daily receiving many foreign tourists. Some of them are coming to look for opportunities to trade with China or to make investments in this country. What has been done to properly entertain and inform these visitors? Practically nothing. As repeatedly urged through our columns, the more advanced and better-informed business men of the community should step forward and reorganize the present General Chamber of Commerce so as to provide in the future a special Canton Promotion Committee through which some publicity work for the interests of Canton may be done. To hasten and better the development of South China's resources, more capital, higher efficiency, and more extensive connection with the outside world are needed; and unless Canton is able to show the world what it has and wants, no immediate aid can be procured through outside sources. Canton must push herself forward before the world will take notice of her. Canton must decide whether she will develop herself in accordance with local interests or allow others to exploit her and subject her to outside control, regardless of her own welfare. The hotels and the guides in Canton will be able to provide only for the comfort and transportation of the tourists, but the local merchants must provide them with intelligent and reliable information regarding trade and commerce. The city should maintain a committee with a paid secretary and a staff of experienced assistants not only to publish bulletins and furnish statements, but also to see that visitors to Canton will see the interesting places and meet the persons who will be aids and friends to them in case they desire further correspondence looking toward closer relationship with the Chinese in social or business affairs. In Honolulu, there has been for many years a promotion committee, while, Japan has a tourists' bureau. Manila is working for a greater port, and Hongkong is talking of making that colony more beautiful. Canton, not having taken any such measures, should lose no time in following the examples set by other seaports in the Far East.

The Big Military "Game" in China

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

From the first year of the Republic the ceaseless internal disturbances have been caused by disputes which claim to be in the interest of the country but are carried on by those seeking self-interests. These disputes were beneath the surface and not apparent but now it is different. Both sides are now raising troops to demonstrate their respective military power and do not seek a pretence but as they have the command of troops under their authority, they use them as they please. In the promiscuous movement of troops the only possible result is that some one must be deprived of his military power. As the citizens are unable to take away the military power of the several commanders it must be done by others. Soldiers are dangerous and unless controlled by superior power cannot be easily moved. If one has military authority he can use his troops and move them wherever he

likes. So when this perilous power falls into the hands of irresponsible persons the danger is very great. Who can be threatened by these terrors without wishing that some method may be devised to destroy this abitrary power? For this reason because the Militarists have started a military demonstration without sufficient reason, their control over military forces is coming to an end.

The movement of the troops in the north is only a temporary military demonstration. If a conflict breaks out it will be only a matter of three days duration. It is reported that both sides have concentrated their soldiers but remain on the defensive. The officers and troops in both factions are former schoolmates and from the same part of the country so they do not wish to take extreme measure against each other. This is what is called war in China. We do not consider disaster a blessing or rejoice in war. From the standpoint of the people, no one desires this kind of war and furthermore no one desires the existence of conditions that brought about the present hostilities. But from the standpoint of these factions that have made all this warlike preparation, it is to be deplored that things have been permitted to go to such extremes. Now that such condition exists, if they do not go to war with each other what will their attitude be? Now communication has been interrupted and the Peking notes discounted while the people witness the increase of foreign loans. The sufferings of the people are the same as if they were actually at war.

Chinese Maritime Customs Procedure

An address given by Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, to the Rotary Club of Shanghai, on June 24.

GENTLEMEN: You have asked me here to talk shop and I shall begin at once.

The first point about which I wish to speak is the Appraising Department inaugurated here a few weeks ago. Since my arrival in Shanghai, first as Tariff Revision Commissioner, the merchants have frequently complained of the want of privacy with which their invoices, etc., have been treated in the past by the Customs, and the insufficiency of our methods of valuing goods. It was in order to overcome these objections to our procedure on the part of the merchants that the Appraising Department was started. This Department deals only with the valuation and classification of goods and the assessment of duty. If any one of these questions is in dispute you must go to the Appraising Department. If it is a question of issue of Duty Memo, Permit, or any other Customs routine question, you must still go to the General Office. The Appraising Department dealing exclusively with these matters, the complaint of the want of secrecy with which invoices are said to have been treated will, I think, disappear at once, but the complaint as to our methods of valuation will take some time to remedy. In the past, samples of goods imported were frequently taken into the Chinese City in order to ascertain their value, and this method, merchants complained, was not fair to them. I have ordered that it shall now cease, and the

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Branch offices of the Bank are being opened in all chief centres of China; in the meantime ample arrangements have been made with reliable correspondents throughout the country.

The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

13-492

Appraising Department is devising other means of ascertaining market values. In this I hope that you will all give what assistance you can. If when you import goods paying a specific duty rate which have been sold under contract, you would state on your application the contract value of the goods, it would be of great help to the Appraising Department, as they would thereby learn the wholesale value of this article.

The Appraising Department further asks me to say that they hope that on all ad valorem goods which have been sold on contract, you will show your contracts to the Appraising Department, as this value is nearly always accepted as the duty-paying value, and by so doing examination of cargo is generally rendered unnecessary, and the passing of cargo through the Customs hastened.

Transhipment Cargo from Native Ports Destined for a Foreign Country—There has, I think, been some misunderstanding as to this question. It divides itself into two heads—Extension Fees and Wharfage and Conservancy Dues. With regard to Extension Fees, they arose in this way. Under Treaty a steamer has to pay duty on all the cargo imported by her before she leaves port. If this rule were enforced you and I and all of us would have to shut up shop and return home. Many years ago, the procedure introduced was for the steamer agent to hand in a guarantee that all duties on the cargo imported by the vessel should be paid within six days of her departure. This he still does, but in practice, instead of six days, he is allowed fifteen days. If within fifteen days all the cargo has not been imported and paid duty, an Extension fee is charged. It is very inconvenient for the Customs to have a large number of steamer accounts unsettled, and therefore I think this Extension Fee is justified. Moreover, it is not only an inconvience to the Customs to have import cargo not applied for for many days, it is also an inconvenience to merchants, for the Customs Daily Returns, to which merchants attach great importance, are made up from steamer covers. These covers contain all the Import Applications of the steamer, and until the cargo has been all applied for this cover cannot be completed, and this steamer's cargo cannot be entered in the Daily Returns.

Transhipment Cargo is entered on the Import Manifests, and if it is not transhipped within 15 days after the vessel's clearance it has to be imported, or Extension Fees paid to allow these applications to remain outstanding. But Transhipment Cargo does not pay Wharfage Dues; Import Cargo does. During the war, owing to the shortage of shipping, Transhipment Cargo arriving from the outports was allowed a year in which it could be transhipped. This concession was a convenience to the Customs, because if cargo is first imported and then re-exported to a foreign country, we first of all have to collect duty and then return the duty as a drawback. All this work was avoided by allowing the cargo to be treated as Transhipment, but where we gained the Municipal Councils and Whangpoo Conservancy Board lost the Wharfage and Conservancy Dues that would have been collected on these goods had they been treated as Import Cargo, as would have been the case under ordinary Customs Regulations.

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At the end of last March I, therefore, stopped this war-time procedure. The merchants asked me to extend it for a further period, and I replied that I was quite willing to do so, but could not without the consent of the Municipal Councils and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, as by so doing I should be giving away money which did not belong to me. With the consent of the parties interested, it has now been agreed that Transhipment Cargo from an outport shall be given thirty days over and above the ordinary fifteen days during which transhipment shall be allowed. This procedure will remain in force until the end of August, and before that date I hope to be in a position to submit recommendations to the Inspector-General for the continuation of some such procedure indefinitely.

Godown Regulations and Giving Steamers a Number in Advance.—I now wish to explain to you how I have tied these two apparently irrelevant questions together. If a steamer arrivers here with Import Cargo it is of no benefit to her to obtain a number in advance, but if, as frequently happens, when a vessel arrives from Japan on her return journey to Europe she has no import cargo for Shanghai, it is of great benefit for her to obtain a number in advance. From the moment that she is given a number cargo can be passed for this vessel. As she has no Import Cargo to discharge, unless she can begin loading at once she will be delayed. She cannot begin loading at once unless the cargo has been passed through the Customs before her arrival in port. A vessel will, therefore, often save 12 or 24 hours delay by being granted this privilege.

When I first took over charge of the Shanghai Customs, ship's agents often came to me and asked that I would give a vessel a number in advance. There did not appear to me to be any regular rules as to when this was granted and when not. It seemed to be treated as a favour that might be granted and might be refused. Now it is very unpleasant for me, as Commissioner of Customs, for merchants to come to me and ask me to give them a thing as a favour, and I am quite certain that it is still more disagreeable for the merchants to have to do so. It so happened that the Steamship Company who generally asked me to give their vessels a number in advance were also godown-owners. I therefore said to them, "At the present moment this question is on a wrong footing. We have some Godown Regulations which we have been trying to introduce for a number of years. These Regulations only apply to cargo from foreign ports. Now, if you will introduce these Regulations in your godowns, I shall, in future, grant you a number in advance for your steamers whenever you like. I shall then not be accused by anybody of doing you a favour and refusing it to others, since I shall be receiving a *quid pro quo*."

Another reason which I had for adopting this attitude was that by so doing I was able to introduce my Godown Regulations bit by bit. There are some godowns which are able to carry out these Regulations today. There are others which will be able to

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carry them out in a few months' time, and yet others which will not be able to carry them out for several years. Had I introduced them as a general regulation applicable to all wharves, they could not be introduced until the slowest moving Godown Company was ready to come into line.

There are, however, also objections to the procedure I have adopted, since all Shipping Companies are not godown-owners, and the benefit I confer goes to the Shipping Company, whereas any inconvenience suffered by the introduction of the Godown Regulations falls on the Wharf Company.

Now I will try to explain to you what we aim at in these new Godown Regulations, and why their introduction is necessary. The points aimed at are three:

(1) That all Import Cargo shall pay duty within 15 days of the vessel's departure, and be taken away by the owner from the wharf.

(2) That duty paid cargo shall not be mixed up with cargo that has not paid duty; and

(3) That as far as possible the cargo landed out of one vessel shall be kept apart from the cargo landed out of another vessel.

If you merchants would apply for your cargo at once, pay duty on it and remove it without delay from the wharf, the Godown Companies would have no difficulty in carrying out these Regulations, and I therefore ask you to do all you can to help me in this matter. For in my opinion these Godown Regulations represent the minimum of what the Customs will be bound to ask in the future. At the present moment we only collect 5 percent duty, but in the near future it is probable that duty rates will be raised to 10, 15, possibly 20 percent, and when that time comes it will be impossible for the Customs to be contented with the measure of control we now have over Import Godowns.

If it becomes impossible to carry through these Godown Regulations now, I fear that it will in the future become a question of the Customs taking over absolute control of Godowns or of demanding duplicate keys. I do not think that there is any doubt that if this has to be done it will be very irksome to both merchants and godown-owners.

Some time ago it was my duty to impose a fine on one of you gentlemen for a breach of Customs Regulations. The merchant complained that it was difficult to avoid breaking Customs Rules and Regulations, since they were nowhere published and it was difficult to learn their exact nature. This complaint appears to me justified. I have, therefore, during the last month, been preparing a hand-book of Shanghai Customs Rules, Regulations and Procedure, and I hope during the course of the summer to get this completed. When published it will, I believe, prove a great boon to all Shanghai merchants.

Re-Export Cargo for Chinese Ports—Another improvement that was introduced a few months ago was that Re-export Cargo for Chinese ports was allowed to be passed in advance of the steamer's arrival, in return for the merchants agreeing to make out applications in duplicate. It was hoped at the time that this would result in most cargo being passed before the ship anchored, and so a rush of work at the last moment would be avoided. Unfortunately, it has not been

found to work out in this way. Chinese applicants prefer to hand their applications in at the last moment. I would ask all of you to do what you can to induce any Chinese whom you can influence to hand in their Re-export Applications before the steamer arrives.

One foreseen difficulty has arisen in connection with the introduction of duplicate applications. In the old days a Cargo Certificate was sent, say to Tientsin, which gave few particulars of the cargo. Now a duplicate application is sent instead, and full particulars are given. It frequently happens that when certain cargo, especially old metal, is imported into Shanghai, it is re-assorted and when it is re-exported the cargo does not therefore absolutely agree with the Import Application. In all such cases I would ask you to state the true facts on your Re-export Application, and not to make out the application in agreement with the Pass. If you do that the case will come before me for decision, and I shall do my utmost to avoid any possible hardship to merchants, but if you make out the application in agreement with the Pass the discrepancy between the application and the cargo is not found out till the cargo arrives at its destination, when it remains for the Commissioner at that port to deal with the question, and I can in no way help you.

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that when cargo arrives without marks or numbers, permission can be got on application at the General Office to have the cargo marked at the wharf before delivery is taken of it. If it has no marks or numbers, when it is re-exported drawback cannot be issued, and if it is exported under E. C. it is quite likely that difficulties will arise. It will save you all much trouble and cost little if in all such cases you apply for permission to remark it.

One last point I still wish to mention to you on behalf of the Chinese government. Transit Passes are only allowed under Treaty to be taken out for cargo which it is intended to ship abroad. The Chinese government complains that a great deal of the cargo which is brought to Shanghai under outward Transit Pass is never shipped abroad. I believe that this complaint is not well justified, but is due to the fact that when merchants export to a foreign country cargo which has been brought from the interior under Transit Pass, they do not attach to the Export Application the passes showing that it is Transit Pass cargo, and the Customs, not knowing that the goods covered by the Passes have actually been exported abroad, are obliged to report them to the Chinese government as having reached Shanghai under Transit Pass and never having been forwarded on to a foreign country.

There is one point I forgot to mention. When you hand in an Import Application for goods from abroad will you please state where the goods originate from? Last year many million taels worth of machinery was imported from America via Vancouver, and because the applicant did not state clearly on this application that the provenance of the goods was the United States of America, as the steamer they arrived by came from Vancouver they were entered in our Returns as Canadian goods. In all such cases where there is any possibility of error, such as when goods are transhipped in Hongkong or Japan, the application should state clearly the actual country of origin of the goods.

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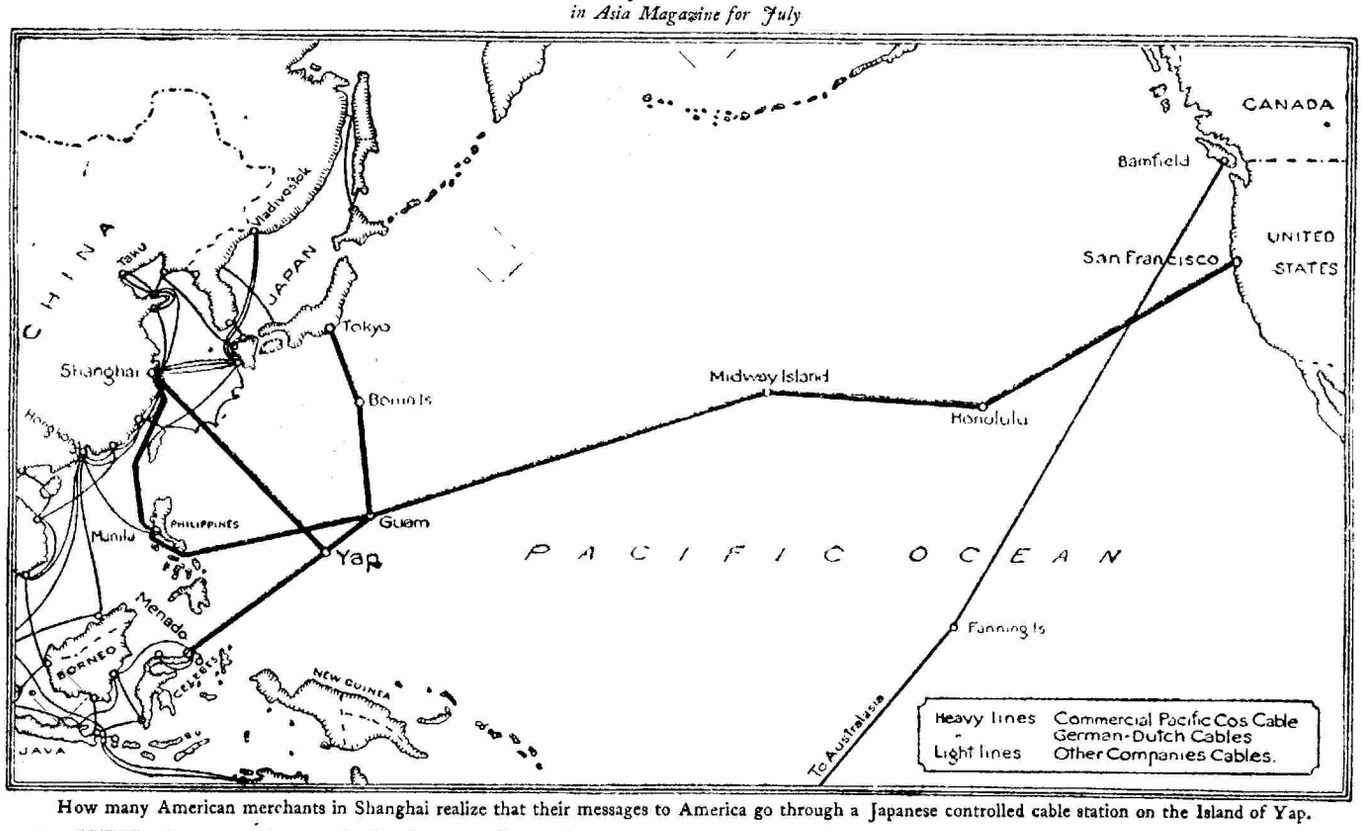
The Island of Yap—and the Cable Situation

BY JOHN FOORD

in Asia Magazine for July



How many American merchants in Shanghai realize that their messages to America go through a Japanese controlled cable station on the Island of Yap.

WHEN the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a session with President Wilson, on August 19, 1919, he said in the course of the conversation over the disposal of the Pacific islands formerly in German possession, that there was a little island of which he admitted that he had not heard before. Senator Williams suggested the island of Yap, to which the President assented, adding: "It is one of the bases and centers of cable and radio communication on the Pacific, and I made the point that the disposition, or rather the control, of that island should be reserved for the general conference which is to be held in regard to the ownership and operation of the cables. That subject is mentioned and disposed

of in this Treaty, and that general cable conference is to be held."

The section of the Peace Treaty relating to this subject is to be found in Annex VII under which Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nations, in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in a number of enumerated submarine cables among which are those from Yap Island to Shanghai, Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado.

It was announced last December that an International Conference on International Communication was to be held in Washington to decide on the final disposal of these cables. Owing to the position of detachment still held by the United States in regard to the Peace Treaty, the Conference has not yet been summoned. An announcement was made the other day that the Supreme Council has made a general disposition of all islands north of the equator in favor of Japan. So far as the statement may be taken to refer to the Caroline group, and particularly to the island of Yap, it is distinctly premature, and the final disposal of Yap now rests with the League of Nations. At the present writing, however, Japan still holds Yap, from which she dispossessed the Germans at the outbreak of the war, disconnecting the cables which had a landing there, and sealing the cable ends. They have been sealed ever since, to the manifest detriment of American Asiatic trade.

Yap belongs to that widely scattered archipelago in the Pacific Ocean known as the Caroline Islands. It has essential dissimilarities from the other islands of the Caroline group, being larger and having a different soil. It is probably of volcanic origin and its northern part is deeply indented. At a distance, Yap assumes the appearance of two or three islands, and when more nearly approached it has the appearance of a group of islands, contiguous to each other, the whole surrounded by a chain of black rocks. It is surrounded by a coral reef about twenty-five mils in extent, with an average breadth of about five miles. A narrow spit extends about five miles from the southwestern point of the island, some of the black rocks appearing just above water near its extremity. The southern part of the island is low and covered with underbrush, above which rise numerous cocoanut trees. The northern half is traversed by a ridge of hills, whose highest point attains an altitude of 1,170 feet. The latest estimates place the population of the island as high as 8,000. The natives are an able-bodied race, well formed, and of a light copper complexion. They are more advanced in civilization than any of the other Caroline islanders.

The area of Yap is somewhat indeterminate since the usually quoted estimate of Padre Cantova of a circumference of forty leagues is considered excessive. It was a Portuguese—Diego da Rocha—who first discovered some of the group in 1527 and named them the Sequeira Islands. In 1686, there came along Admiral Francesco Lazeano who, making more careful explorations, annexed the whole group, renaming it the Carolines, in honor of his sovereign, that most unsavory of kings, Charles II of Spain. When the Spanish government made the first serious attempt to assert its right over the Carolines, it aroused the hostility of Germany, whose flag was raised over Yap in August, 1885. An acrimonious controversy ensued, and the

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question was submitted to the Pope as arbitrator, who decided in favor of Spain, reserving, however, special trade privileges to Germany. In February, 1889, Germany purchased from Spain for some $3,300,000, the Caroline and Pelew Islands and all of the Ladrones, except Guam, which is now a center on which converge and from which radiate the American Pacific cables.

The idea of electric communication between the Pacific coast of America and the Pacific coast of Asia is nearly as old as the telegraph itself. The telegraph was extended across this continent to the Pacific coast in 1861. There was immediately aroused a forward anticipation of an overland line of telegraph by way of Bering Strait and Siberia to Europe. The Atlantic cable had not yet been laid; the venture of 1858 had ended in disaster, and there were grave doubts whether an Atlantic cable ever would be laid. Meanwhile, Europe was making great progress in the building of telegraph lines. Russia proposed to extend her telegraph system across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. To meet this Russian extension, our government had a route surveyed through Alaska to the Bering Sea. It was declared practicable, and construction was begun in 1865. Eight hundred and fifty miles of telegraph line were built north of the United States-Canada boundary when the news came that the Atlantic cable of 1866 had been laid and the lost cable recovered, so that Europe and America were at once connected by two cables.

There was no basis for revenue in 16,000 miles of land line by way of Alaska, as against the Atlantic cables, and so the Alaska-Siberia project of a line from America to Europe by way of Asia was abandoned. But the Russia-Siberia line was already a tangible fact from Europe nearly to the coast of the Pacific, and there was a natural desire to utilize it. It was, accordingly, deflected from its original purpose, extended southward to China and from China by cable to Japan. Japan was thus brought into electric communication with Europe, and with America by way of Europe.

From time to time interest revived in the plan to lay a cable from America to Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands adjacent to Alaska. But the physical disadvantages were deemed too formidable to be overcome. For one thing, the ocean bed is unsuitable, the tides in the neighborhood of the islands being rapid and uncertain, and the course of the cable would be parallel to that highly dangerous stream known as the Japan current. Moreover, shocks of earthquake and volcanic phenomena, disastrous to cable working, are of frequent occurrence. For these, among other reasons, all Pacific cable projects came to naught until 1898. In that year important events occurred: the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States and there was war with Spain. The following year the Philippins and Marianas Islands were annexed. With the acquisition of these insular possessions by the United States the question of a Pacific cable became more acute. President McKinley sent a message to Congress urging action, and prescribing as a condition that communication should be established in such a way that the cable landings were to be wholly on territory of the United States. The only way to meet that condition was to lay a cable from California westward to the Philippine Islands, taking in on the way the Hawaiian Islands and Guam. On account of the distance an island intermediate between the Hawaiian Islands and Guam

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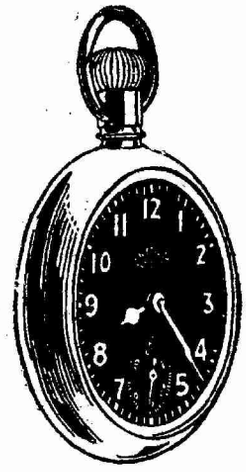

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had to be found, and the choice fell on Midway—then a sand heap, now flowering and fruitful.

The formidable task was undertaken by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and completed on the fourth of July, 1903. A cable of 2,276 miles was laid from San Francisco to Honolulu; of 1,332 miles from Honolulu to Midway; of 2,607 miles from Midway to Guam; of 899 miles from Guam to Bonin, to connect with Japan's cable to Tokyo; of 1,632 miles from Guam to Manila, and of 1,264 miles from Manila to Shanghai, making in all a system of 10,010 miles.

Now, the importance of Yap as a link in the system of cable communication between the United States on the one side and the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, China and Japan on the other, is inferior only to that of Guam. Yap lies between the United States possessions of Guam and the Philippines. One of the three cables landing at Yap comes from Guam. Further, Yap is important to the cable service between American and the Far East because the cables landing there have been, and ought to be again, alternate routes of cable communication between America and all the oriental countries. That is to say, the German owned cables were relied on to provide alternate routes through the dangerous waters west of Guam. Should the Guam-Manila cable be broken, messages for the Philippines and China can circulate via Guam-Yap-Shanghai. If the Guam-Tokyo, the Guam-Manila and the Yap-Shanghai cables were all broken, communication via Guam-Yap and Yap-Jenado would still remain to reach the network of cables connecting with the Dutch East Indies through Singapore, with Hongkong and China. The Guam Yap-Menado line is a direct line to the Dutch East Indies. Guam, being already United States territory, with Yap in the possession of, or under the control of, the United States, there would be a direct American cable line to the Dutch East Indies, independent of any foreign control whatever.

Bearing these facts in mind, the importance of the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association, sent to the President of the United States and the the Secretary of State, as well as to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the leading commercial organizations of the country, will be readily understood:

"Whereas the sealing of the cables connecting the United States station at Guam through the island of Yap with Shanghai and the Celebes has been a serious handicap to the Far Eastern commerce of the United States as well as to that of the countries of eastern Asia, and that the early resumption of this service is of pressing necessity; and

"Whereas the award of national control of the cable station at Yap now rests with the supreme council of the allied and associated powers; be it.

"Resolved, That the American Asiatic Association place on record their sense of the supreme importance to the commercial interests of the United States of the possession of sovereignty over the island of Yap, so that the cable system radiating from Guam should be subject to no interruption of control, and its development be made possible on the lines best fitted to insure economy and efficiency of service; futher.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State."

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China's Trade With the United States 1920.

A Statement Showing Quantities and Values of Declared Exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States, and the Philippine and Hawaii Islands during the half year ending June 30, 1920, and a comparison with a similar period of the preceding year. Prepared by the UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

Summary

To the United States.....	$48,985,858
To the Philippine Islands.....	1,167,625
To the Hawaii Islands.....	61,002

There were no declared exports to Porto Rico. These statistics are expressed in values in United States currency.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values	1920 Quantities	1920 Values.
Antimony, crude	Pounds	240,000	15,746	1,008,000	61,015
,, regulus	,,	224,000	15,990	4,145,931	323,363
Art, works of:					
Antique porcelains			19,191		70,739
Horn, amber jade and other ornaments					78,613
Pictures, and Paintings					25,804
All other					10,564
Bristles	,,	50,342	50,252	118,823	335,603
Brushes made of bristles	,,			6,305	16,954
Cake, bean	,,			962,932	28,888
Carpets: Cotton	Sq. Yds.			36	371
Wool	,,			1,512	36,731
Casings: Hog					403,687
Sausage			442,974		
Sheep					431,435
Chemicals:					
Albumen	Pounds	1,105,715	520,426	2,235,970	1,923,703
Camphor	,,	585,868	252,930	487,212	816,855
Gallnuts	,,	3,219	1,321	216,206	60,806
Musks	Ounces	4,229	87,644	8,237	204,591
Rhubarb	Pounds	49,805	20,441	65,446	75,814
Coffee				75,354	16,953
Cotton, raw	,,	1,054,722	250,526	2,036,049	621,264
,, waste	,,			133,775	20,931
,, laces and embroideries			601,458		1,102,723
Earthenware: Chinaware			6,777		5,440
Egg, fresh	Dozens	233,107	52,149	256,440	96,831
frozen	Pounds	2,800,906	524,545	2,309,012	422,981
yolks, dry	,,	644,840	234,629	927,098	421,164
,, frozen	,,			779,941	169,649
powder	,,			2,594,016	1,094,931
Feathers and downs	,,	538,906	196,622	2,202,688	730,892
Fibers: Hemp	Tons			5,518	1,098
Ramie	,,	5	960		
Fruits and nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	795,027	52,737	6,713,925	699,366
,, unshelled	,,	120,000	8,146	77,525	8,167
Walnuts, shelled	,,	116,151	32,528	943,967	178,343
,, unshelled	,,	370,000	64,488	95,447	12,223
Furs: Undressed Cat			2,440		
Deer and doe	Pieces		204,822	165,391	416,772
	Pounds			217,147	
Fox	Pieces		44,920	421	31,858
Goat	,,		6,767,410	1,364,387	9,991,276
	Pounds			1,998,948	

Marmot	Pieces			10,779	132,205
Rabbit					15,775
Raccoon	,,			1,000	28,209
Sable			141,827		3,148
Sheep and lamb	,,		341,716	1,000	48,116
	Pounds			4,358	
Squirrel	Pieces			9,143	15,778
Weasel	,,		341,473	99,899	669,401
Other				21,169	——
Grease and oils Animal and Vegetable tallow	Pounds	593,827	62,954	363,367	55,012
Hair:					
Human, cleaned	,,			76,661	53,245
,, waste	,,			60,076	27,814
,, stumps	,,			96,886	57,632
,, hair nets			150,934		1,268,200
Hats: Rush					19,652
Straw					99,900
Hides, buffalo, dry	Pieces	25,967	261,599	38,377	543,215
	Pounds	887,030		1,385,041	
,, salted	Pieces			1,000	11,105
	Pounds			38,268	
Cow, dry	Pieces	83,971	503,768	30,206	37,254
	Pounds	1,097,705		284,399	
,, salted	Pieces	2,143	21,912	13,191	106,431
	Pounds	52,218		206,613	
Household & Personal Effects					38,308
Mats, Dogskin	Pieces			6,108	25,929
Metals: Tungsten ore	Pounds	204,000	60,743	109,067	16,241
Manganese ore	,,			1,209,600	3,068
Wolframite ore	,,	116,000	37,544		
Oils: vegetable Bean	,,	9,569,164	196,838	613,333	19,282
Castor	Gallons	8,034	10,029		
Cotton seed	Pounds	8,840,119	1,043,990	3,219,073	242,176
Peanut	Gallons	1,951,406	2,279,489	1,448,345	2,129,638
Oils: Vegetable Cont.		Brought	Formard		26,636,301
White	Pounds			29,402	6,013
Wood	Gallons	65,722	89,225	713,250	326,259
Paper: Books					18,062
Seeds: sesame				303,314	34,879
Silk, & manufactures of: Cocoons	Pounds			14,911	26,302
Embroideries					62,132
Piece Goods					46,248
Pongees			44,356		436,620
Raw	,,	2,389,611	11,718,613	1,394,613	14,468,415
Tassels					11,884
Ware etc.					7,471
Waste	,,	1,051,421	980,658	1,668,899	3,220,568
Wild	,,	312,776	927,705	322,369	1,704,326
Stones, semiprecious					3,246
Strawbraids			74,442		11,724
Sugar	,,			174,000	35,862
Tea	,,	3,059,776	760,999	5,322,411	1,519,752
Tobacco leaf	,,	2,891,978	804,059	805,143	295,215
Vegetables: Peas	Bushels			100,546	13,033
Wax—Paraffin	Pounds			275	342
All other articles			3,136,892		41,336
Wool: Sheep's	,,	1,406,293	355,556	95,336	49,545
	,,			3,978	10,323
Camel's		Total	33,678,791		48,985,858

The Philippines

Albumen	Pounds	200	237
Bank Draft Forms	Pieces	5,000	231
Bean	Pounds	48,482	2,614
Books			793
Bottles, glasses	Pieces	49,000	2,913
Canned Goods :			
Fruit			1,185
Meat			12,627
Cine Fihms	Feet	16,525	469
Chocolates	Pounds	22,323	12,790
Cloth :			
Sheeting	,,	14,500	13,231
Shirting	Yards	170,348	46,990
Cotton ;			
Blankets			11,480
Cloth			13,810
Laces			21,441
Piece Goods			126,435
Underwears			1,622
Yarn	Pounds	21,000	148
Diamonds	Carats	599.93	78,579
Eggs	Dozen	480	198
Flour	Pounds	531,534	252,699
Ginsengs, imitation			1,963
Glassware			540
Gypsum	Pounds	1,675	261
Hams	,,	35,680	21,662

Resources: Peso, 261,000,000

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Chinese Government Railways

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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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SHANGHAI

Household Personal Effects			1,979
Lamp, Electric			15,006
Lard	Pounds	431,950	89,369
Nankeens	,,	137,064	37,407
Oil;			
Eureka	Gall.	500	615
Peanut	Pounds	43,359	4,379
Press Parts			174
Brought Forward			773,847
Oxygen Gas			107
Paint, Dye	Pounds	25	188
Peanuts, shelled	,,	2,192,721	242,902
Piano			7,426
Printing Ink	,,	1,138	1,560
Silk:			
Piece Goods			38,575
Pongees			2,997
Raw	,,	5,304	46,195
Stone, imitation			448
Type, lead	,,	1,830	883
Spirit:			
Rum	Gall.	16	255
Whisky	Dozen	627	
	Gall.	6,271	51,004
Sulphuric Acid			1,238
		Total.....	1,167,625

Hawaii

Books			2,229
Cabbage, salt	Pounds	9,900	1,420
Canned Goods (meat)			11,349
Cotton Laces			476
Eggs, fresh	Dozens	20,000	8,992
Incense stick	Pounds	6,175	2,601
Pongees			255
Porcelain			1,671
Silk Piece Goods			281
Soapstone			255
Sugar	,,	108,000	27,619
Tea	,,	8,214	2,596
Woodware			1,258
		Total.....	61,002

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hauchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Lamont Summarizes Consortium Situation

Declaring China to be a land of promise, Thomas W. Lamont, who was recently in China and Japan in the interest of the International Banking Consortium, made a statement summarizing the situation as it stands today upon his arrival in New York. The following article containing the statement was published in the *New York Commercial* of June 16.

Incident to a statement issued yesterday covering his mission to Japan in connection with the Chinese Consortium, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., announced that the first or organization meeting of the bankers interested in the consortium would be held in New York in September. Mr. Lamont stated that in the meantime he anticipated no large loans to China, and intimated that nothing more would develop until after the meeting had been held.

Mr. Lamont expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the results of his trip, and declared that a clear understanding touching all the questions involved had been reached, and agreements made. Mr. Lamont took occasion to commend the representatives of the country in the Far East, and to express the opinion that they were fully equipped for their duties.

Mr. Lamont's statement in part follows:

"I found the situation in the Far East of the utmost interest. I went there, at the request of the American Banking Group and with the approval of the British and French Groups, for two specific purposes. The first was to find out whether the Japanese Banking Group, with the approval of its government,

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intended to come into the consortium for China without reservations on the same terms as the banking groups of the United States, Great Britain and France, these last three groups being in complete accord. The second object was to visit China and make a report for the American Group upon economic, financial and political conditions there.

"At the end of a long and somewhat complex negotiation in Japan, the Japanese Banking Group, with the approval of its government, withdrew completely the reservations that had been made for the exclusion from the scope of the consortium of portions of Manchuria and Mongolia. Announcement of this has, I understand, already been made from Washington. The consequence is that now the new consortium has become an established fact and the four banking groups have entered into a partnership for the assistance of China in the development of her great public enterprises, such as the reform of the currency, the building of railroads, highways, terminals, etc.

"The American Banking Group, and the other banking groups, were organized primarily at the request of their respective governments. Almost two years ago, in laying down the plan for the new consortium, the American government pointed out that if it were possible to arrange for banking groups of the four countries to lend assistance to China through the medium of an international group, namely the Consortium, a full and equal partnership would thus be established, calculated to be highly beneficial to China and to the interests of the four nations involved. The American government in effect pointed out that, under such an arrangement, the international contest for new and valuable concessions in China might largely be prevented; the setting up of new 'spheres of influence' which in the past had proved detrimental to China's welfare might be done away with; thus the integrity and independence of China would be maintained and international jealousies in the Far East would in a large measure be avoided.

"The American and the other banking groups as well, have therefore, formed the new consortium in the hope of being able to serve the situation along the lines indicated. The consortium has no plan of exploitation laid out for China nor will it undertake to function except at earnest desire and with the hearty co-operation of the Chinese people. It has now been arranged that the first organization meeting of the consortium will be held in New York the middle of next September. Representatives of the British, French and Japanese Banking Groups will come here to meet the representatives of the American Group. Until that meeting convenes, I do not look to see any great activity in the way of loans to China.

"The present government at Peking, as every one knows, is weak and inefficient. Yet if the American people lend to the Chinese the counsel and the aid, material and spiritual, which the Chinese are so longing for, and which they look to America to give to them, we shall, I am confident, witness in the coming years the development of a great and powerful nation there, a nation of 400,000,000 people, whose admiration and warm friendship the United States can, if we bestow proper thought and effort upon the matter, secure for all time to come."

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $500,000

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13-504

Honigsberg Opens Peking Branch

A substantial invasion of the field of North China, the first to be inaugurated by a Shanghai motor firm, has been made by H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., with the opening of a Peking sales and service branch. The Honigsberg company has been eminently successful in this field as in Central China and an increased demand has made necessary the establishment of the branch office.

The Peking branch, which occupies its own building, is under the management of H. L. Ricks, assistant managing director of the company, who has been associated with the Shanghai establishment for several years. The company represents the General Motor Export interests in China, handling the Cadillac, Chevrolet and Buick, in addition to widely known lines of accessories, tires, and other motor car necessities.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Exports from the United States in April were valued at $684,000,000, as compared with $819,974,128 in March and $714,513,000 in April, 1919. In the ten months ending April exports were valued at $6,784,000,000, as compared with $5,704,919,778 in 1919 and $4,884,987,181 in 1918.

Because of protests received from commercial bodies in some of the port cities of the United States the enforcement of Section 30 of the Jones Merchant Marine Bill will be held up for ninety days pending an investigation by the Shipping Board. The section provides for a preferential rate by rail on exports shipped on American vessels. The protest says that the discrimination will serve to drive away many foreign ships from the ports and trade.

The first American banking organization to be formed under the Edge law to promote foreign trade and finance transactions based on long term credits to overseas customers, has been approved by the United States Federal Reserve Board and began business on June 1, according to an announcement just issued. The name of the new concern is the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, and it has a capital of G. $2,100,000, composed of 21,000 shares with par value of $100 a share, 1,000 of which are founders' or managers' shares. All of the stock has been underwritten at $105 a share and no public offering was made.

Exports from the United States are turning from the foodstuffs which were sent to other countries during the war to manufactures, according to a recent statement by the National City Bank of New York. The fall-off in exports during the month of April, which was at first causing an alarm, has been found to be exclusively in foodstuffs while manufactures show a substantial increase. Manufactures exported during April 1920 totalled $352,000,000 as against $291,000,000 in April of 1919. Manufacturing material was valued at $175,000,000 as compared with the exports of $95,000,000 during April 1919. Based on the export figures of this year it is estimated that the total of manufactures sent out of the country will exceed by approximately $275,000,000 the value of 1919 which was $3,486,000,000. The total value of exports to Asia during April 1920 shows an increase of $28,000,000 over April of last year.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The principal event since our last circular was issued, with the exception of the "Political Bubble" has been the brilliant climatical reports practically from all the cotton growing centers. Throughout the week the market displayed a steady tendency and at the close there was no material change in price. The outside public seems to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market. Although trading has been very insignificant, it must be noted that in the face of continued favorable weather conditions, up-country holders show no anxiety to part with their cotton below the now ruling prices. If the present favorable outlook continues for the next four to five weeks, receipts must increase considerably.

In summing up the situation, we still feel convinced that should the weather continue favourable from now on until the crop matures no improvement in price can be looked forward to.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province, July 11:—During the interval the entire province, except at Fengshien, Nanwei districts on the Pootung sections, weather has been ideal. In the aforementioned territories there were complaints of the cotton caterpillar. The dry, hot weather we were having was not only destructive to worms and chrysalides, but prevented the eggs from hatching. A hot, dry spell generally puts an end to the caterpillars. Black birds, rice birds and ants are probably the most active and destructive enemies. Preventive measures most generally adopted are the free use of poisons by sprinkling them in powdered form or spraying over the plants. Paris green is probably the poison most used and has usually proved effective when applied properly and in time.

Chekiang Province, July 10:—Weather conditions perfect. The fields are practically free of grass and the crop has has been making excellent progress. In Yue-Yao, Tse-Kien and Chin-Hai territories which is also small in area, complaints from cotton caterpillars has also been brought to our notice. The dry, hot weather the past week has been more than helpful in exterminating the pests.

Yangtze Valley, and Central China, July 2:—Cotton has made rapid improvement since we wrote our last; warm weather, with frequent showers, has forced a rapid growth. The fields that have been worked look green and luxuriant.

Shensi Province, June 28:—The past week's weather has been favourable for the plant and fairly good headway has been made. The rains of the past week have relieved the droughty condition which prevailed in certain sections of this territory.

Shantung & Chihli Provinces, July 3:—The weather remains the sole factor as far as the cotton crop in the above territories is concerned. Considering the lateness of three to four weeks in the start, so far conditions are just as we could expect. Temperatures have been very high, and our correspondents advise us that rains would be very beneficial.

Indian Crop:—We are indebted to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, for the following telegram received by them dated Bombay, July 10.

Monsoon:—General, cotton districts up to date, weaker however than average year except at Guzeral, Kashiawar, but crop otherwise very favorable. Berar, Kandiesh rain still insufficient.

Yarn:—The tone of the market is very healthy and deliveries to date have been very good in spite of the political squabble. Sampin has continued steadily on the upward trend, and at the close the undertone firm.

SAMPIN:—

9/7/20. Opening	9/7/20. Closing	15/7/20. Closing	16/7/20. Opening
336.60	.....	338.30	339.90
339.90	332.00	342.40	344.80
338.90	332.90	348.00	348.00
337.90	336.90	.....	351.00
336.00	335.00	350.00	350.30
338.50	336.00	351.80	350.00

Liverpool, July 12, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....63.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....11.00 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....25.29 „
„ „ „ October .....22.42 „
„ „ „ January .....20.93 „

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 15, 1920.

New York Market:—

October .....34.20 Cents
December .....32.26 „
January .....31.42 „
Spot.....42.50 „

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 15, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach July/August .....Rps. 437 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ... „ 206 „ „
Fine Comra, July .... „ 270 „ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....: „ 34.00
„ Nov./Dec..... „ 30.75
Shanghai Spot..... „ 28.00
„ M-Ginned, July..... „ 28.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The silk market in general is very dull and prospects of improvement are not particularly encouraging. With the exception of Grand Extra Chops, which are sold up to September, there is a general desire to sell at slight reductions.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1230
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 1030
„ „ „ Medium Chops ..... „ 930

Tussahs:—Remain inactive with a slight tendency to lower prices.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 380
„ Market Chops..... „ 360

Tsatlees:—Holders are more inclined to make concessions, but as yet unable to get any business.

Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770
„ Market Chops..... „ 730

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 21st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver dropped to 52d. on the 19th inst., but has since recovered to 52⅜d. which is ⅛d. lower than last week's closing quotation. Forward silver is 1d. lower than Spot.

The cross rate between New York and London is down to 3 82½. Our local rate for T/T on London followed silver to 5/1d. but to-day is back to last week's closing rate 52. There is very little exchange business passing the market closing steady.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,200,000 a decline of Tls. 1,745,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 20,670,000 an increase of $ 430,000
Estimated total value in Taels–Tls. 51,300,000 a decline of Tls. 1,400,000.

†	Average rates for June.	Thursday July 15	Friday July 16	Sat. July 17	Monday July 19	Tuesday July 20	Wed. July 21
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/0.240	5/2	5/2	5/1	5/1	5/1	5/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	5/2¼	5/2¼	5/1¾	5/1¾	5/1¾	5/2¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/2½	5/2½	5/1½	5/1½	5/1½	5/2½
T/T India	253.120	275	275	271	271	271	272
T/T France	1254.600	1215	1215	1180	1195	1195	1215
T/T N. Y.	98.970	101	100	98¾	98½	97½	98½
T/T H'kong	72.890	71½	71½	71½	72	71⅝	72
T/T Japan	52.550	50¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½
T/T Batavia	261.160	272½	271	267	267	267	271
T/T Straits	46.140	44⅝	44¾	45½	45½	45½	44⅝
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	5/4.360	5/6	5/6	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/6
6m/s ,, ,,	5/5.620	5/7½	5/7½	5/6½	5/6½	5/6½	5/7½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	5/6½	5/6½	5/5½	5/5½	5/5½	5/6½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1404.600	1315	1315	1280	1295	1295	1315
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.530	108	107	105¾	105½	104½	105½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	108¾	107⅝	106½	106½	105½	106½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 19	July 20	July 21
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	53⅜	53⅛	52½	52	52	52⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 238.00	Tls. 239.00	Tls. 239.00	Tls. 241.20	Tls. 240.00	Tls. 241.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.9875	73.0625	73.15	73.125	73.2375	73.125
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of Discount	3 m/s. 6⅝ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10¼
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,, ,,	6 m/s. 6⅞–7 %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7½

New Books and Publications

Economic Conditions in the Philippines

Economic Conditions in the Philippines, by Hugo H. Miller, Formerly Chief, Industrial Division, Bureau of Education, Manila. Revised Edition. Boston: Ginn and Company: 1920.

THIS book was written to serve as a text in the subject of economic conditions in the Philippines in the fourth or last year of the high school course in the schools of the islands. It has been used in these schools since the appearance of the first edition some years ago. To this first edition, Frank R. White, at the time Director of Education, wrote an introductory note. Mr. White pointed out the fact that the assistance of the whole Bureau of Education had been used by Mr. Miller in the preparation of the book and that Mr. Miller's many collaborators were the men best fitted to furnish information of the sort desired since they were all in close touch with the communities in which they lived and were scattered throughout the islands. "The completed text," Mr. White concluded, "is an original and valuable treatise on a vital subject, and as the facts here presented are digested by the many hundreds of pupils who will devote themselves to their study, the book may well prove to be one of the effective agencies in the material upbuilding of the Philippines."

This text, which well deserved the interested and the hope of Mr. White, has now been revised and brought to date by Mr. Miller. It makes its appearance with the approval of five years of use. When it made its first appearance it was an investigation into a new field. The continued use of the book in the Philippines is more convincing proof than any other that Mr. Miller did his work well. School texts are probably examined more thoroughly, more generally and more critically than any other class of books.

But this book is more than a text. It is an interesting survey of an interesting economic field. The American everywhere and especially in the Far East ought to know about the Philippines. He will find that Mr. Miller tells him more significant facts about the islands than have been brought together in any other single volume. The student of colonial government and of tropical dependencies of Western powers will find in this book the information of greatest value to him about the Philippines, whether he desires to compare India or Java with the Philippines, or to compare American methods with those of the Japanese in Korea.

There are many bits of information scattered through this volume that need to be known. One of them is found in a foot-note on the first page and it is worth quoting in the hope that it will reach those who need it. "The names by which the various groups, tribes and divisions of peoples in the Philippines are designated are very loosely used. Strictly speaking, the term "Filipino" applies to all Malayan natives of the Philippines Islands. Popular usage, however, tends to limit the term to the eight Christian peoples, and within the covers of this book that usage will be followed. By the term "Filipinos" as here used is meant civilized Christian Malayan natives of the Philippine Islands."

The book consists of three parts, as practically every economic investigation must; an historical

introduction, an exposition of present conditions, and a theoretical part, that is, an attempt to deal with cause and effect and to draw conclusions. The Philippines offer an unusual opportunity to do the first part well. There are in the islands various peoples in different cultural stages, for example, the Negritos, the Subanuns, the mountain peoples of Luzon usually called Igorots, and the study of these peoples and their economic life offers the finest concrete example of the stages that primitive man must have passed through that can be found in so small a territory anywhere in the world. The attention of every student of elementary economics in China ought to be called to the first chapter in Mr. Miller's book.

The body of the book is taken up with the exposition of present conditions. This includes a study of the chief export crops, the chief food crops and the industries of the Islands other than agriculture. One who wishes to know something about the sugar, hemp (abaca), or copra industries of the Philippines can not do better than read Miller's chapter on the industry. He will then know enough to help himself toward the particular information he is after.

The theoretical part of the book is much less prominent than the adult reader would like. He must remember, when he finds his questions unanswered that the book is for high school students. But the adult reader must be thankful for chapters as satisfactory as those on land tenure and agricultural labor. Mr. Miller's conclusion is that peasant proprietorship is the most desirable condition for the good of the Philippines, and that what he calls the "advance and debt system" of tenancy is most undesirable. These conclusions are of interest to the student of Chinese conditions and to the student of agricultural countries everywhere.

The most important of the questions which Mr. Miller does not answer is this: How much of the prosperity of the Philippines since American occupations is due to the advantages that have come to the islands from the application of the American tariff. Professor Taussig in his recent work "*Some Aspects of the Tariff Question*" states as his conclusion that much of the recent prosperity of the Philippines and Hawaii is really a present to the Islanders at the expense of the American tax-payer, since these islands are given a chance to sell at a high price in America what they would have to accept a lower price for elsewhere. The answer to this question, whether or not the prosperity of the Philippines rests on an artificial basis, needs to be attempted but it could not perhaps be dealt with in a text of this sort.

The teacher of economics in China puts down Mr. Miller's book with a sigh of envy. If, he speculates, a similar investigation could be made for this country, if we could have facts instead of guesses, statistics instead of well-meant but futile estimates, accuracy instead of the impressionistic method, then we might hope to have reasoning instead of prejudice and conclusions that would bear the acid test of practical application to the problems at hand. But for this there must be unification in China and there must be a government that will provide the means and the opportunity, these things seem far away, and the teacher of economics in this country must content himself with the contemplation of a large "if," hoping for better things in the future.

C. F. R.

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: S. L. Goldtree, San Francisco; W. E. Mann, Java; Mr. and Mrs. C. Oya, Java; Ivan M. Frey, Kobe; Lt. Col. Smallwood, Hankow; L. A. MacKinnon, Ichang; Mrs. A. C. Warren, Los Angeles; Miss E. A. Warren, Los. Angeles; L. McOrail, Meiwaukee; N. Jeffery; J. S. Jeffrey; M. H. Burgess; H. J. Zimmerman, Tsingtao; A. L. Zimmerman; M. A. Zimmerman; D. Verenikier, Tsingtao; C. D. Happer, G. Schwarzkoff, Manila; Maj. Furilli, Foochow; C. Reich, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Newchwang; S. Morris, Los Angeles; R. H. Raphall, Los Angeles; W. F. Royce, Middletown; Horace F. Clarke, Tjentsin; Mrs. J. B. Rhodes; Miss G. Leuthstrom, Chicago; M. Aiman, New York; R. de Kat, London; D. J. Hansom, Hongkong; J. B. Armstrong, Manila; Mrs. C. G. Fisher; Miss M. V. Hager, New York; H. H. Hart, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Larsen; M. P. Jacob; Mr. and Mrs. Furnazalli, Hongkong; R. S. Rogen, Manila; C. R. Morse; H. Hastedzumi, Hongkong; D. D. Crystal, Berkley; P. J. McCoy, Berkley; R. Johnston, Berkley; D. W. Phennig; J. H. Duboing, O. C. Hydett; R. Walsh; L. Pirrish; R. S. Anderson; J. Magruden; Mrs. H. Mason; Mrs. Wells; Mr. and Mrs. Beumenthal; Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown; E. Goodrich; A. R. Gamhtz; C. B. Gaston; A. C. Dodge; E. F. Magie; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Gish; G. Harris, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. Vertoeff; Mr. and Mrs. K. Anderse; L. L. Kipps; J. W. de Haas.

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

July 15, 1920; Cause No. 1054; In re last will and testament of William A. Reimert, deceased; depositions; inventory.

" 16, " National Forwarding Co; affidavit.

" 16, " Cause No. 747; In re estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; depositions.

" 17, " Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co; plaintiff's reply to defendent's brief.

" 17, " Henry O. Young; Subpoena on behalf of the Portuguese Consular Court.

" 17, " Cause No. 988; In re estate of George E. Krienke, decessed; bond; oath.

" 17, " Cause No. 530; Bahlke v. Brown; motion to reinstate.

" 17, " Cause No. 1059; Murray v. Murray; petition; summons.

" 10, " Cause No. 988; In re estate of George E. Krienke, deceased; letters of administration.

" 21, " Cause No. 778; In re estate of Irene Murrey, deceased; deposition.

" 21, " Cause No. 1060; U. S. v. Everhardt; petition; warrant.

" 21, " Cause No. 925; In re estate of John M. Swan, deceased; final account.

" 21, " Cause No. 1057; U. S. v. Gehebe; complaint.

" 21, " Cause No. 1058; U. S. v. Oliver; complaint.

Hearings:

July 16, 1920; Cause No. 1056; U. S. v. John J. Burns; on complaint; testimony of Chen Sen, Amrik Singh, James A. Young, Son Pa Yut, Tom Murphy, and defendant was heard.

" 17, " Cause No. 1057; U. S. v. J. W. Gehebe; on complaint; plea of guilty.

" 17, " Cause No. 1058; U. S. v. W. E. Oliver; on complaint; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

July 15, 1920; Cause No. 1055; U.S. v. W.G. Hoffman; judgment.

" 16, " Cause No. 1056; U. S. v. Burns; judgment.

" 21, " Cause No. 1057; U. S. v. Gehebe; judgment.

" 12, " Cause No. 1058; U. S. v. Oliver; judgment.

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